1962

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK CHARTBOOK

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Economic Research Service • Foreign Agricultural Service • Agricultural Research Service

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FOREWORD

The year 1962 marks an important milestone for the American farmer and for American agriculture. It commemorates the hundredth anniversary of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and of the Land Grant College system in America.

Agriculture has made a most impressive record in the past century. In 1862, one farmer produced food for five people. Today, he produces enough for 26. In 1862, the farmer was turning from hand operated tools to horse powered machinery. Today, the tractor, the internal combustion engine, and electric power have about replaced the horse and steam powered machinery on American farms, a part of the technological revolution in agriculture.

The act establishing the Department of Agriculture in 1862 stressed the importance of statistical information to the farmer. The Department, then as today, collected data on the condition, acreage, and yield of important crops, numbers of livestock, and prices of farm products.

A new era in reporting began in the early twenties. Statistical information was made more valuable to producers by interpreting it relative to prospective economic conditions. Farmers began receiving a continous flow of information on the situation in agriculture and the most probable developments in the future. The first of the Department's Annual Agricultural Outlook Conferences was held in 1923. The first Outlook Chartbook appeared in 1928.

The 1962 Chartbook, as the others before it, carries essential economic data designed to help farmers, and the people who work with them, do a better job of planning production and marketing. An innovation is combining domestic and foreign economic data in one issue.

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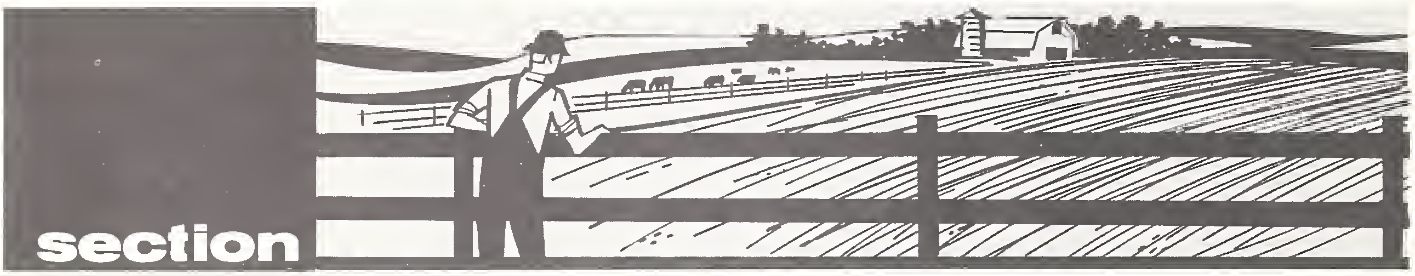


AGRICULTURAL SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

The current farm income situation is brighter than for some years. Larger cash receipts and increased Government payments under new agricultural programs will raise realized net income of farm operators this year, possibly by a tenth from the $11.7 billion in 1960.

Expanding economic activity and record shipments abroad promise some increase in outlets for farm products. Gross incomes to farmers are expected to rise further in 1962, assuming average growing conditions and a continuation of price supports and other farm programs. But prices paid by farmers will continue high and some rise in farm production expenses now appears likely. On balance, realized net income of farm operators is expected to change little in 1962 from levels estimated for 1961.

This improved level of income to farmers is above the average of recent years but is well below incomes in the immediate post-war period. Realized net income of farm operators has trended downward in most post-war years, while nonfarm incomes have continued to rise. THE FARMERS' SHARE OF THE NATION'S INCOME IS SMALLER but it is going to a smaller number of farmers and to fewer farm people.

Farm output has expanded faster than do-

Farmers' Share of Nation's Income Smaller

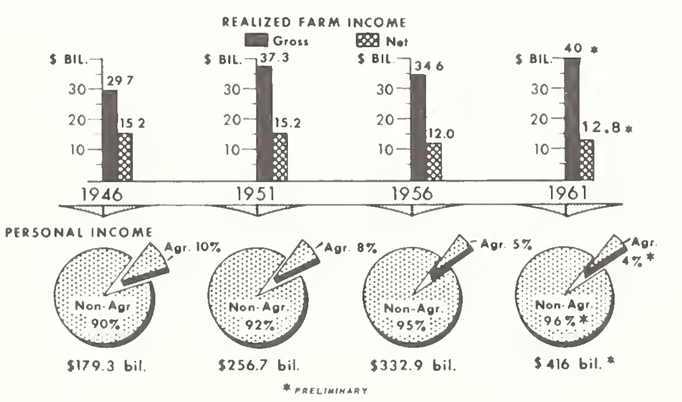


Fig. 1 See Table 1&2

Food Smaller Share of Spending

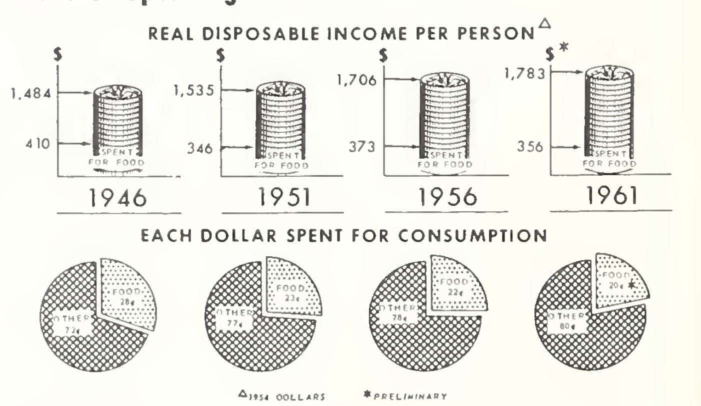


Fig. 2 See Table 2

Farm Income Situation Brighter

mestic and foreign outlets for food and fiber. LARGER MARKETINGS have been accompanied by LOWER PRICES and a continued build up in stocks, particularly of grains. Even with the cutback in output of feed grains and wheat this year, combined output of crops and livestock products will be close to last year's record high. An effective Feed Grain and Wheat Program will limit output of grains again next year. But large carryover stocks and a further increase in production of livestock products will assure continued large supplies of food and fiber in 1962.

The rapid expansion in farm output has been achieved on fewer acres of cropland and with much less labor than a decade ago. Larger inputs of farm machinery, other production assets, and fertilizer replaced the reduced use of land and labor. Today FEWER FARM WORKERS SUPPLY MORE PEOPLE than ever before. Farmers move into the decade of the 1960's with an efficient agricultural plant and face the prospect that agriculture will continue to produce food and fiber in excess of prospective domestic and foreign outlets at satisfactory prices.

The tremendous productive capacity of agriculture has contributed to a continuing build-up of stocks, mostly of grains in recent years. WHEAT AND CORN ARE THE MAJOR STOCK

Larger Marketings at Lower Prices

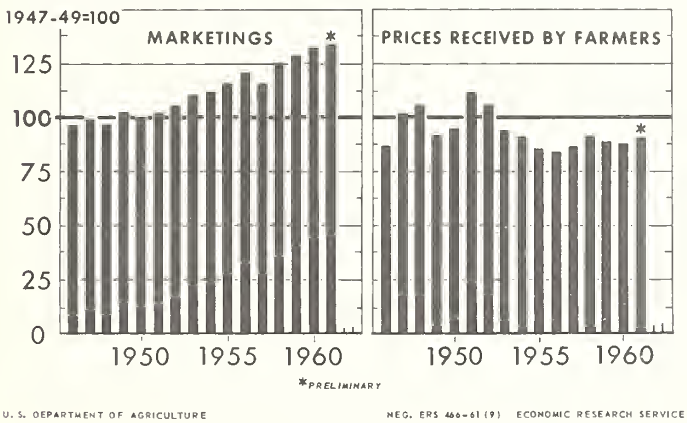


Fig. 3 *See Table 1*

Fewer Farmworkers Supply More People

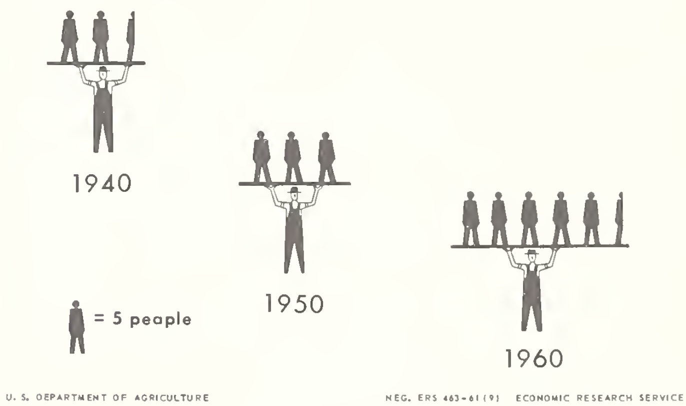


Fig. 5

Farm Prices Down but Consumer Prices Up

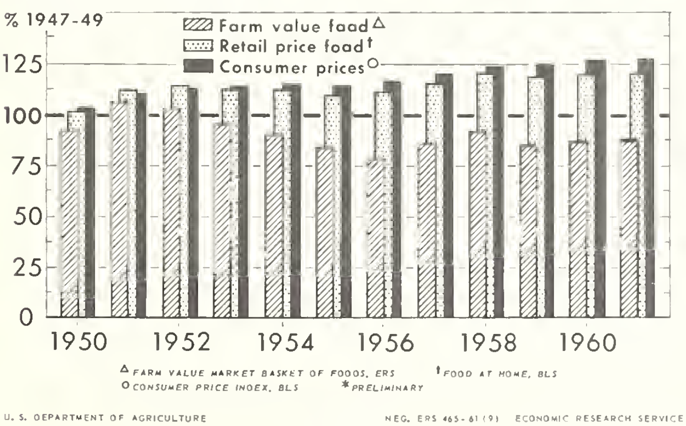


Fig. 4 *See Table 1&2*

Wheat and Corn Are Major Stock Problems

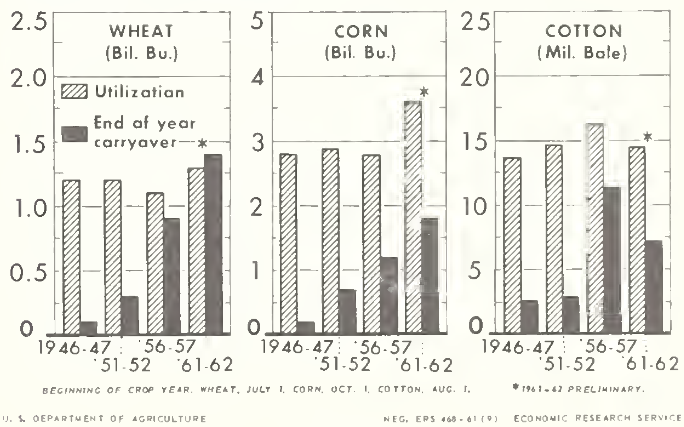


Fig. 6

Outlets for U. S. Farm Products Expanding

PROBLEMS for the 1961-62 marketing year. Wheat stocks last July totaled a record 1.4 billion bushels and prospective domestic use and exports point to only a very small reduction by mid-1962. Stocks of corn and other feed grains this fall are a record 85 million tons and only a small cutback in the carryover is in prospect for the fall of 1962.

In order to improve relatively low farm incomes and to gear output to expanded domestic and foreign markets, price support levels were increased on 1961 output of such major commodities as corn and other feed grains, cotton, soybeans, cottonseed and dairy products. These higher prices contributed to the increase in farmers' cash receipts in 1961. In order to reduce record stocks of feed grains and give efficient farmers an oportunity to improve their incomes, the Feed Grain Program was put into effect on 1961 crops of corn and grain sorghums. It will be continued in 1962 and a similar program will be in effect for the 1962 wheat crop. Cotton stocks have been worked down in recent years and the carryover in 1962 will be about the same as in 1961. The THREE CROPS--wheat, corn, and cotton--ACCOUNT FOR ABOUT HALF THE ACREAGE AND VALUE of farm crops and represent around four-fifths of total CCC investment in farm products.

Agricultural exports totaled a record $4.9 billion in 1960-61 and are expected to continue large in the coming year. With the Food for Peace and related Government programs, AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS HAVE RISEN RAPIDLY providing food and fiber for the less developed as well as the prosperous free nations.

FOOD DISTRIBUTION PROGRAMS HAVE EXPANDED also with domestic distribution to our needy persons, to school lunches, and to institutions in 1960-61, some 40 percent above a year earlier. The Food Stamp Pilot Projects provide additional purchasing power to lower income families to assist in increasing their food consumption and improving their diets.

3 Crops Account for About Half Crop Acreage, Value

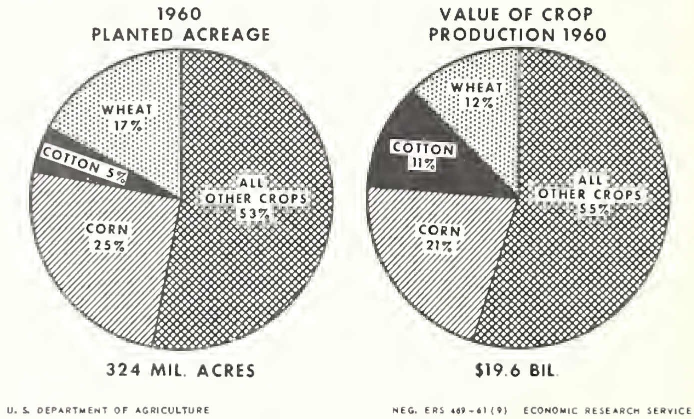


Fig. 7

Agricultural Exports Rise Rapidly

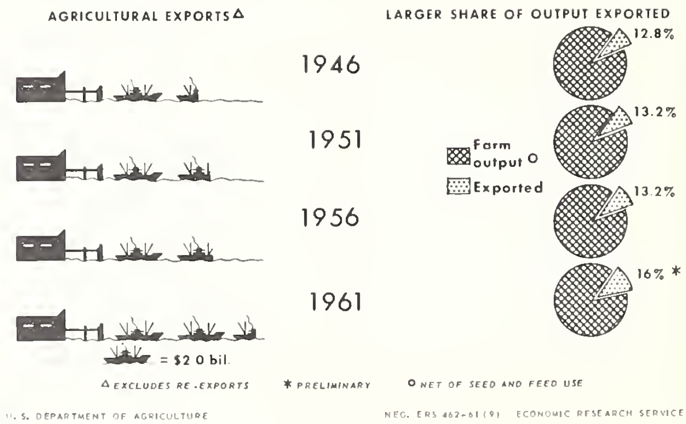


Fig. 8

Food Distribution Programs Expand

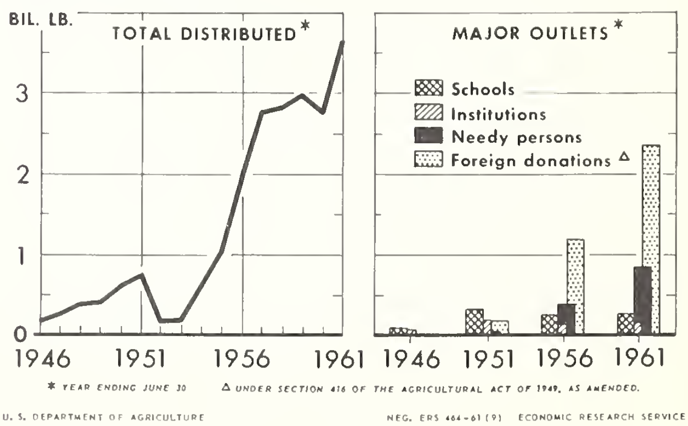
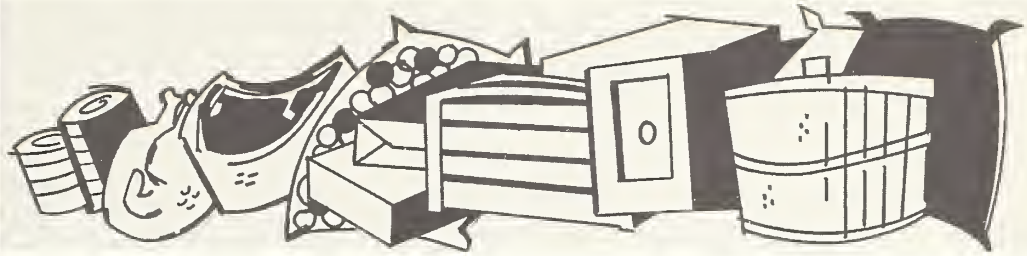


Fig. 9

section 2



SUPPLY PROSPECTS

During the 1950's, greater farm production more than met increased market demands for farm products. U.S. consumers have more and better food and a wider range of food items from which to choose than ever before. And food takes a smaller percent of their income. Our past production performance shows that during the 1960's, barring disaster, U. S. farmers can more than meet the needs of our growing population and the foreign market.

Farm output rose about 25 percent in the 1950-60 period. Use of more technology gave greater production of feed grains and hay. This increase, plus the feed saved by reduction in numbers of horses and mules, provides the feed base for our present large livestock industry.

The spectacular rise in output was achieved with relatively little change in the total quantity of inputs used in farming. But marked changes occurred in the kinds and relative amounts of inputs. For example: Purchased inputs increased by more than 10 percent during the 1950's while use of non-purchased inputs of farmland and farm labor decreased. The quantity of fertilizer and lime used by farmers rose by more than 70 percent. Farm real estate made up 15 percent of total agricul-

Total Farm Output Rises; Inputs Relatively Stable

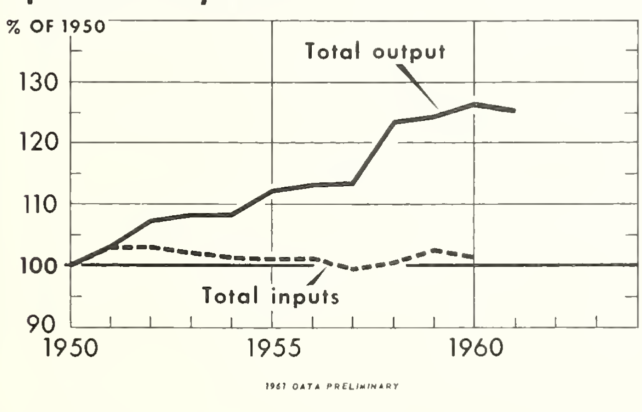


Fig. 10 See Table 3

Purchased Inputs Increase; Nonpurchased, Decrease

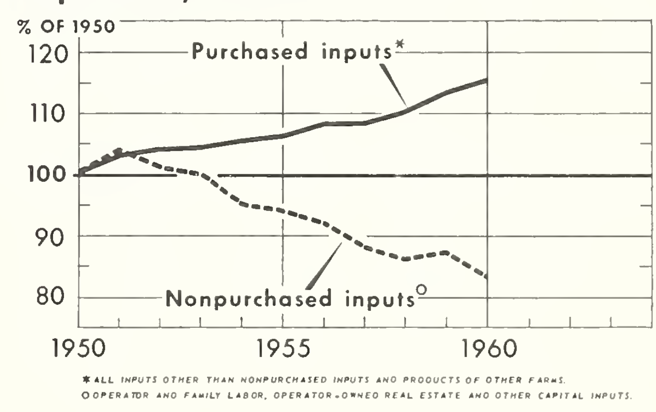


Fig. 11 See Table 4

Productivity Trends Upward as Type of Input Changes

tural inputs in both the years 1950 and 1960.

The substitution of power and farm machinery for labor was an important development in the 50's. Inputs of power and farm machinery increased from 19 to 22 percent of total inputs used in farming between 1950 and 1960. Since 1950, total man-hours of farm labor have decreased by one-third. Labor comprised only 27 percent of total inputs in 1960, compared with 40 percent in 1950.

Farm output per unit of resources used has risen substantially since 1950. Crop production per acre increased by about 30 percent. Yields of feed grains per acre were stepped up from 0.8 to 1.2 tons. Livestock production per breeding unit rose by more than 20 percent, and output per man-hour of farm labor by about 85 percent in the same period. This growth in farm productivity helps the entire economy to grow as labor is released from farming.

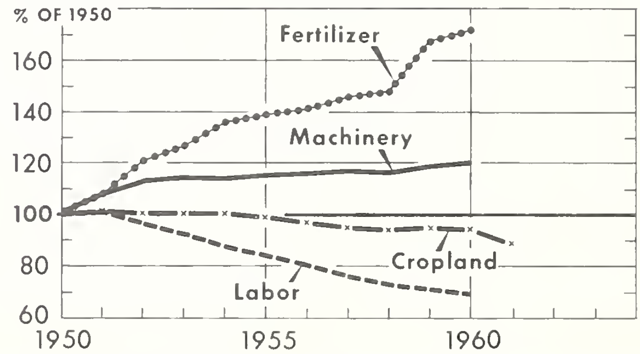
The rapidly expanding output in the past 20 years is chiefly the result of improved technology, the use of which has been generally profitable for individual farmers. By adopting improved practices, a farmer can usually lower his own unit costs of production and thereby increase his net income.

But when many farmers adopt a new practice, aggregate output may be expanded to price depressing levels. In the decade ahead economic incentives for farmers to adopt improved practices will continue, thus adding to our aggregate farm output potential.

Farmers consider relative prices of inputs in deciding which they will use and how much of each. During the 1950's farm wage rates and farm real estate prices increased faster than prices of fertilizer, farm machinery and other purchased inputs. Between 1950 and 1960, farm wage rates increased by nearly 50 percent, but farm machinery prices increased by less than 40 percent and fertilizer prices by only 5 percent.

This change in the relative prices of resources, together with knowledge of output-increasing, cost-decreasing potential, is largely responsible for the greater use of fertilizer and farm machinery and the decreased use of

Use of Fertilizer and Farm Machinery Increasing; Labor and Cropland, Decreasing



1961 DATA PRELIMINARY

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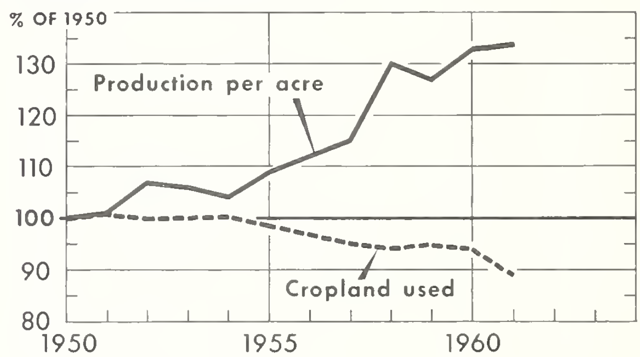
Fig. 12 *See Table 4*

Crop Production Per Acre Increases With Less Cropland Used

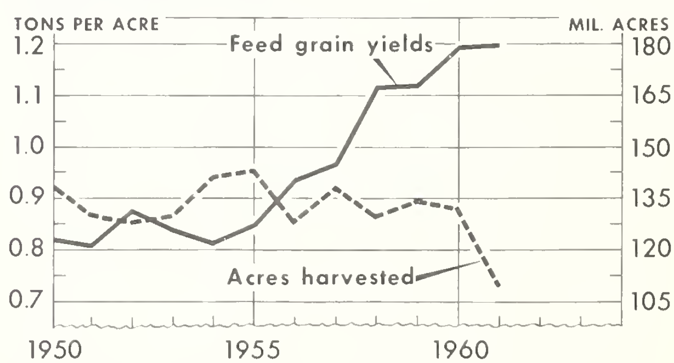


1961 DATA PRELIMINARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 357-61 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 13 *See Table 3*

Feed Grain Yields Up Sharply;* Acres Harvested Down



* INCLUDES CORN FOR GRAIN, OATS, BARLEY, AND SORGHUM GRAINS. 1961 DATA ARE AUGUST ESTIMATES.

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Fig. 14 *See Table 5*

Family Farms Decrease in Number; Increase in Size

labor. Also, higher returns to labor outside of farming than in it have acted as a "pull" on the labor force from agriculture to industry.

Use of farm technology tends to be associated with a large farm unit and with greater production per acre and per animal. This, combined with the desire to increase farm income through increased production per farm, contributes to the merging of small farms into larger units.

Although farms are becoming larger and more specialized, they are still largely family farms. As capital is substituted for labor, a part of technological progress, farmers are able to operate larger farms with the same or less hired labor. This brings within the size limit of the family farm (hiring 1.5 or less man-year equivalents of labor) many farms which were previously larger than family size. There has been a marked decrease in the number of larger than family-size farms since 1949.

Despite the decline in total number of family farms, the number of these farms reporting gross sales of $10,000 or more has doubled since 1949. Future prospects are for family farms to continue to grow in average size and decrease in numbers. In contrast, the number of family farms with gross sales of at least $10,000 will continue to increase.

Forces of adjustment will keep on encouraging operators of inadequate size farms to

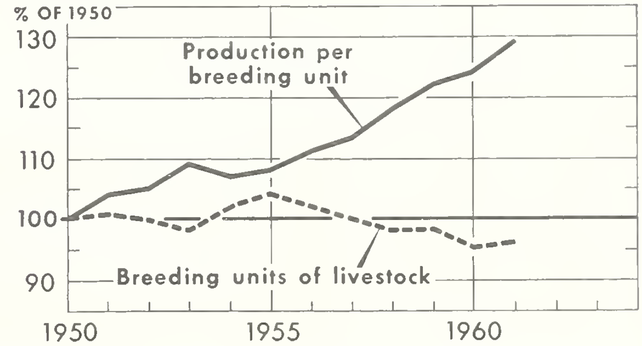
(1) move to other occupations with more attractive income possibilities,

(2) add more land to present units as it becomes available and thus increase family incomes, or

(3) increase family incomes by combining farming with off-farm employment.

Those operators who remain on farms will continue to substitute capital for labor and to adopt more efficient techniques. If they are to share equitably in national economic growth, they must make changes in their business with policies and programs favorable alike to farmers and consumers.

Livestock Production Per Breeding Unit Continues Upward Trend



1961 DATA PRELIMINARY

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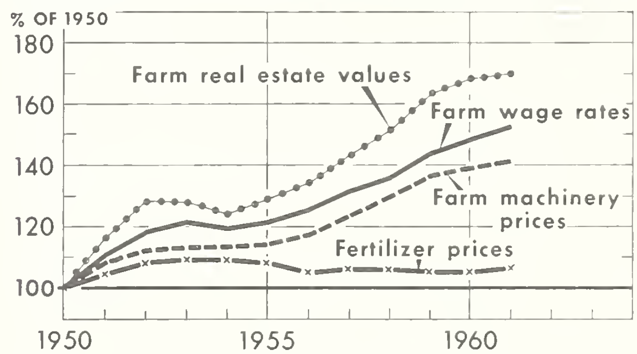
Fig. 15 See *Table 6*

Farm Wage Rates Rise Faster Than Farm Machinery and Fertilizer Prices, Slower Than Real Estate Values



1961 DATA PRELIMINARY

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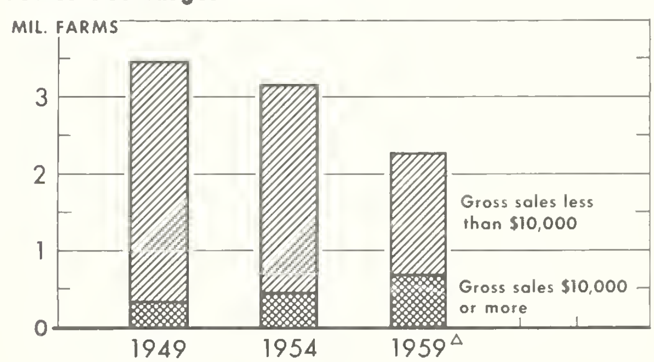
Fig. 16 See *Table 7*

Commercial Family Size Farms Fewer But Larger*



* COMMERCIAL FARMS ARE DEFINED BY CENSUS. FAMILY FARMS ARE THOSE WITH LESS THAN 1.5 MAN-YEARS OF HIRED LABOR. △1959 DATA ARE PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

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Fig. 17 See *Table 8*

section

DEMAND PROSPECTS

A further increase is expected in 1962 in the domestic use of farm products as population continues to grow. In 1961, expenditures for domestic farm foods are likely to total around 3 percent above the $60 billion reported for a year earlier. The bill for marketing this food is estimated somewhat over 4 percent above 1960, reflecting the demand for additional services and the higher labor and transportation costs. The farmer's share of this bill is only slightly above 1960 with little change expected for 1962.

Demand for farm products has increased slowly, reflecting primarily population growth. Increases in income have been used more for satisfying wants other than food, including more services in marketing food. Expenditures for farm food in 1961 should be about 50 percent above the immediate postwar years. After adjusting for an increase of about one-fifth in food prices, expenditures in constant dollars increased little more than the population, indicating only a very small rise in per capita food use. Nonfood uses of farm products per person have declined, so that combined per capita use of all farm products has remained relatively constant over the past decade. Thus, the domestic market for farm products has grown and will continue to grow, with population being the biggest factor.

Rising Population Leads to Increasing Expenditures for Food; Farmer's Share Declines

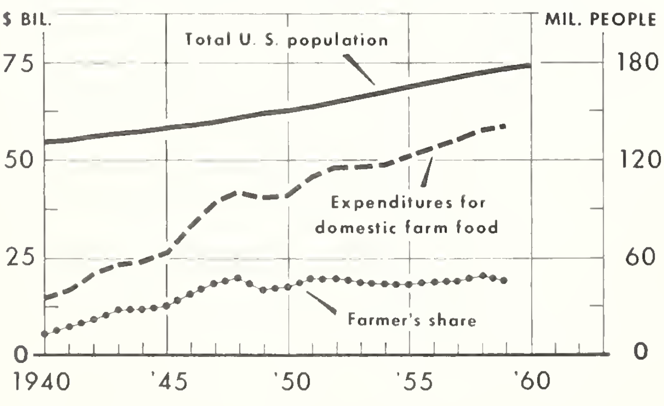

Fig. 18 See Table 9

Per Capita Consumption of Food Rises Slightly as Income Increases

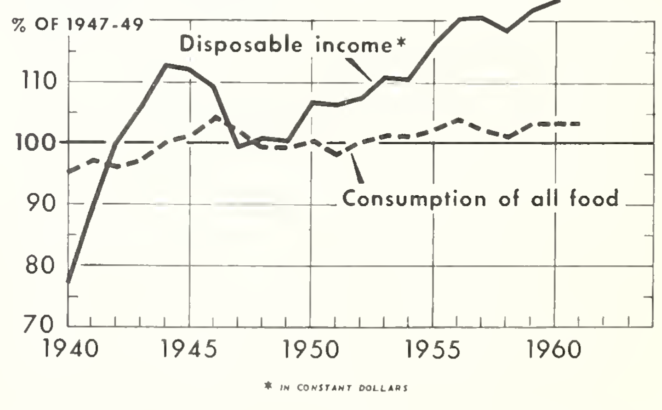

Fig. 19 See Table 9

Patterns in Food Consumption Continue To Change

Although per capita use of farm foods in total increased slowly as income rose, the relative amounts of the different foods consumed changed substantially. For instance, in 1960 Americans ate 33 pounds more red meat and poultry per person than in 1940, but 28 pounds less potatoes; and 55 pounds more processed fruits and vegetables, but 110 pounds less fresh. Many factors in addition to income influenced the changes in average food consumption patterns. Of major importance among them are population shifts, lighter work, knowledge of developments in nutrition and concern about obesity, and technological advances that make many more foods available today. These factors are expected to continue to modify our diets for years.

Consumption per person of most livestock products has increased over the past two decades. Rising consumer incomes and efficient production, particulary of broilers, have contributed to an uptrend in meat consumption. The increase of 21 pounds in per capita consumption of broilers since 1940 was due not only to an increase in demand, but to a very substantial reduction in the relative price of broilers. Per capita consumption of red meat has also been on the uptrend during this period, mainly because of increased consumption of beef. Since 1953 consumers have been eating more beef per person than pork.

Rising consumption of meat has been partly offset by a downtrend in per capita use of dairy products as consumer use of butter, cream, and evaporated milk declined sharply. Per capita use of fluid whole milk has also declined, but only slightly, while consumption of cheese, ice cream, and nonfat dry milk has increased. These divergent trends in consumption of dairy products reflect concern about weight control, reduced home production of milk, and relatively low prices for competing vegetable oils. Consumers have also reduced per capita use of eggs due, in large part, to the declining importance of breakfasts in the diet of urban families.

Though per capita consumption of all vegetables has decreased slowly in the past decade,

Changing Tastes Put Emphasis on Different Foods

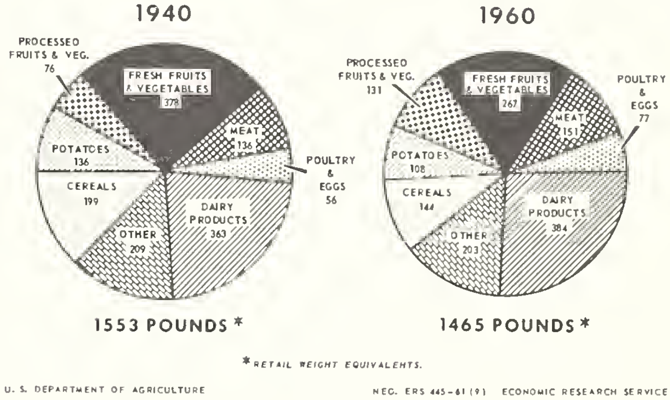

Fig. 20

Per Capita Consumption of Poultry Products Increases More Than Meat; Dairy Declines

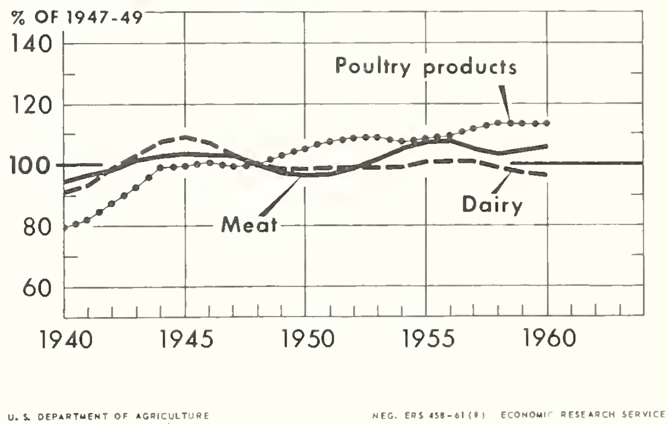

Fig. 21 *See Table 10*

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Give Way to Processed Forms

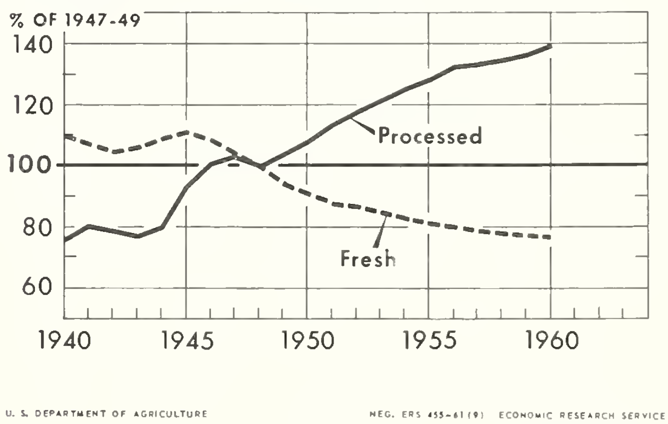

Fig. 22 *See Table 10*

Shifts Occur in Nonfood Uses of Farm Products

consumers are eating about the same quantity of commercially produced vegetables per person as in the years immediately following World War II. However, important changes have occurred in use of individual vegetables and in the form in which they are used. The trend has been toward more processed and less fresh vegetables. Some salad vegetables, such as lettuce and celery, have maintained their position. The rapid increase in consumption of frozen vegetables indicates the strong consumer preference for them, probably because frozen items retain many of the desirable characteristics of the fresh, are easy to prepare, and are widely available throughout the year at relatively stable prices. Shifts from fresh to processed have also occurred for fruit.

Among the more pronounced changes in food use over the past two decades have been reductions in per capita consumption of potatoes and cereals. Per capita use of potatoes has leveled off in recent years after a long-term drop as consumers ate more frozen french fries, chips, and dehydrated potatoes. The continued downtrend in per capita consumption of cereals apparently reflects such considerations as increased incomes, greater availability of other foods, concern about weight, lighter work, population shifts to urban areas, and the decrease in home baking.

Although per capita use of fats and oils overall has held relatively steady, consumption of vegetable oils has increased while the use of butter and lard has declined. Relatively lower-priced vegetable oils have made substantial gains.

The substantial decline in per capita nonfood uses of farm products over the past decade has been due largely to reduced use of fibers and industrial oils. In-roads by such competitive products as the synthetic fibers, detergents and water-base paints have been largely responsible for the decline in nonfood uses. Per capita use of tobacco declined in the immediate postwar years, but with less concern over the health aspects of smoking, cigarette consumption has increased in recent years.

Decline in Per Capita Consumption of Potatoes Halts; Cereal Decline Continues

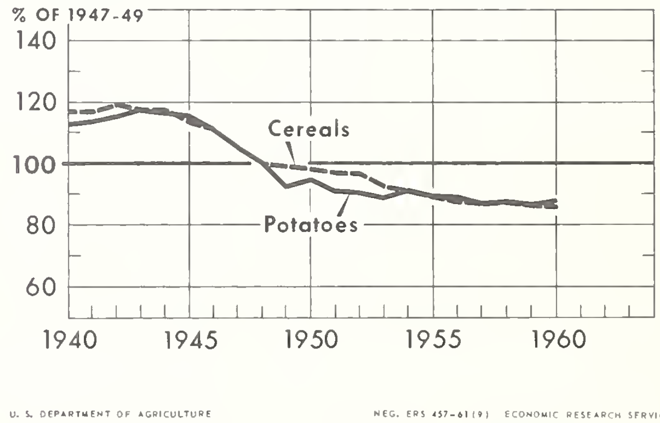

Fig. 23 See Table 10

Per Capita Consumption of Total Fats and Oils Remains Relatively Stable

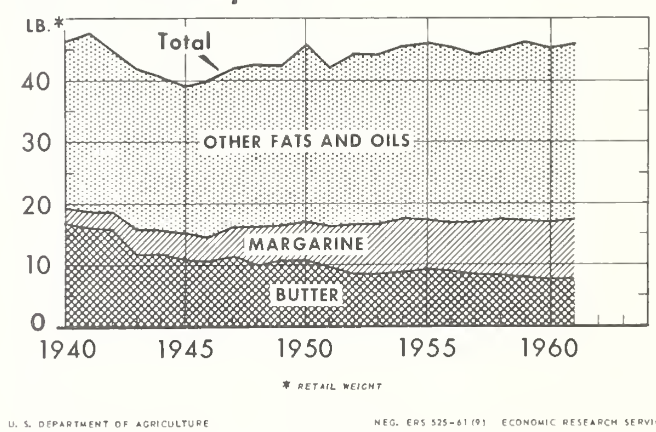

Fig. 24 See Table 11

Downtrend in Use of Natural Fibers Halts

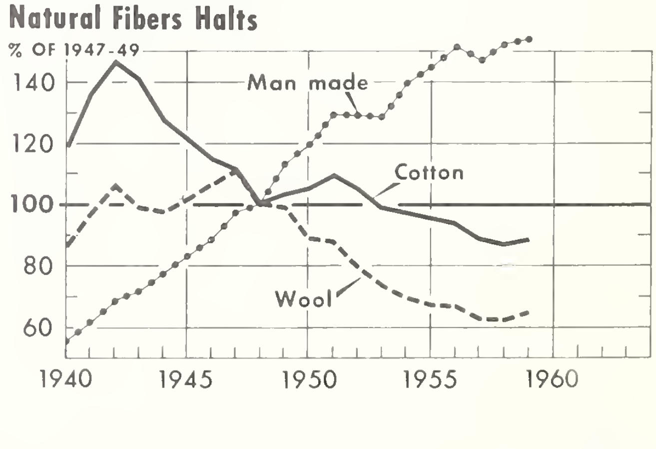

Fig. 25 See Table 10

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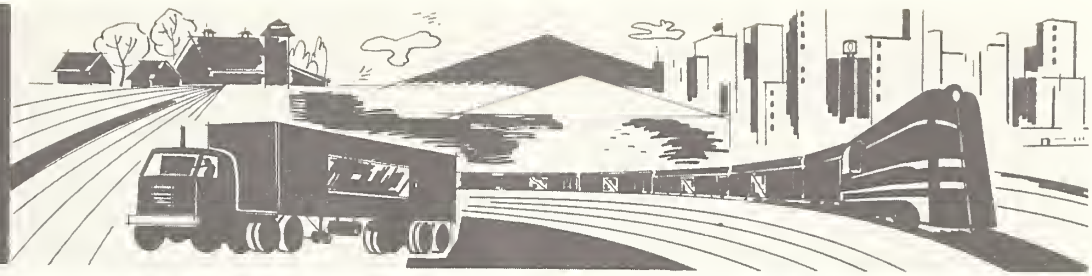
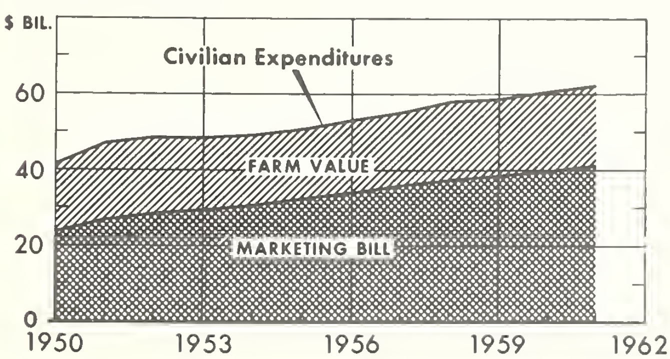


MARKETING FARM FOOD PRODUCTS

Consumers spent $62.2 billion for domestic farm produced foods in 1961--$20.7 billion more than in 1950. Increases in the marketing bill for these products accounted for most of the rise. A steady climb in marketing charges per unit of product and almost steady growth in the volume of products marketed boosted the marketing bill each year. It was $17.4 billion higher in 1961 than in 1950. But, farmers' receipts from these products totaled only $3.3 billion more in 1961 than in 1950. This gain resulted entirely from increased marketings, as prices farmers received for domestic farm produced foods averaged lower in recent years than in the early 1950's. Continued growth in the volume of products marketed will push up the marketing bill in the years ahead. Unit marketing charges may also rise, giving the marketing bill an additional boost.

Farmers increased marketings from 1950 to 1961 to supply the growing population in this country, particularly the urban population, which rose by more than 30 percent. The volume of products covered by the marketing bill increased 34 percent during this period. Marketing charges per unit of product handled rose each year and were 35 percent higher in 1961 than in 1950. Annual increases were small except in a few years.

Food Marketing Bill Continues To Rise

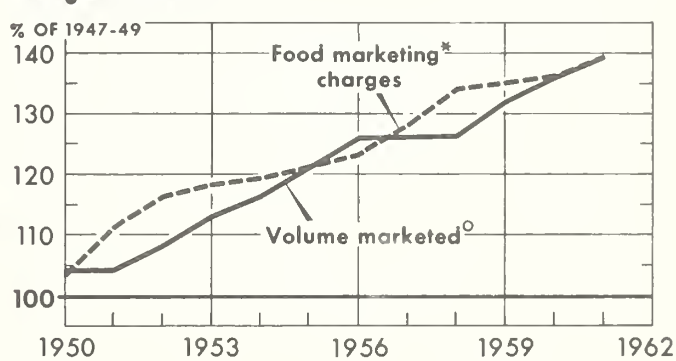


DOMESTIC FARM FOODS BOUGHT BY CIVILIANS IN THE UNITED STATES. 1961 ESTIMATED.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 411-61 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 26 See Table 12

Volume Marketed and Unit Charges Increase



* AVERAGE CHARGES PER UNIT HANDLED. DATA FOR 1961 PRELIMINARY.
° DOMESTIC FARM FOODS BOUGHT BY CIVILIANS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 410-61 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 27 See Table 13

Increasing Costs Boost Marketing Charges

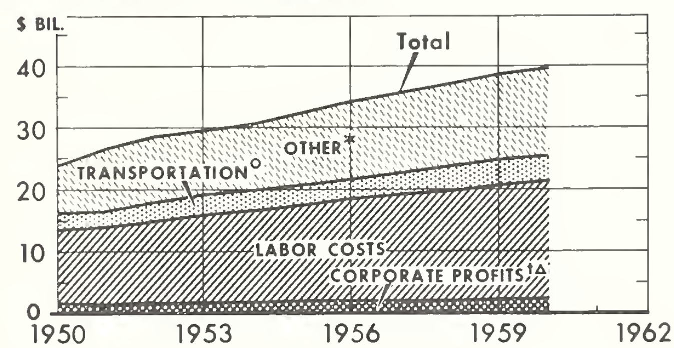
All major components of the marketing bill increased from 1950 to 1960. Labor costs, the largest, jumped 60 percent. Rail and truck transportation charges rose nearly as much. The largest relative increase was in the ''other cost'' component--up 83 percent. This component includes many cost items as well as non-corporate profits. Corporate profits before income taxes rose 31 percent; the increase in profits after taxes was 11 percent.

Cost per unit of product marketed also moved up though not in recent years. Unit labor costs did not change in 1958-60 and other costs (as a group) declined slightly. Corporate profits (before taxes) per unit of product were about the same in 1960 as in 1950; profits after taxes, however, declined.

Rail transportation rates on food products reached a peak in 1958, and dropped slightly in 1959 and 1960. The average level of rates on farm products in 1960, however, was 17 percent higher than in 1950.

The almost steady climb in marketing costs increased the spread between retail prices of food and returns to farmers. Thus, the farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar dropped to 38 cents in 1961, down from 47 cents in 1950. Decreases in farmers' prices were a minor

All Components of Marketing Bill Rise During Past Decade

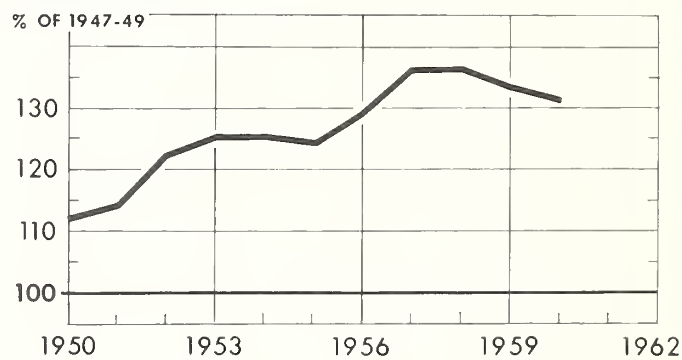


FOR DOMESTIC FARM FOODS BOUGHT BY U. S. CIVILIAN CONSUMERS.
* OTHER COSTS AND NONCORPORATE PROFITS. ○ INTERCITY RAIL AND TRUCK ONLY.
† EXCLUDES INTERCITY TRANSPORTATION FIRMS. △ PROFITS BEFORE TAXES.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 409-61 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 28 See Table 14

Railroad Freight Rates Decline Again

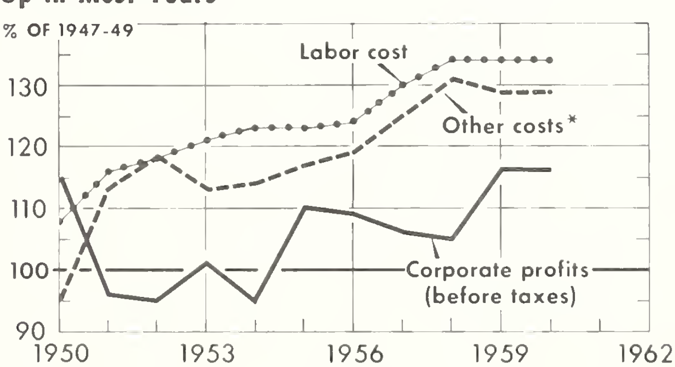


1959 AND 1960 DATA PRELIMINARY.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 480-61 (9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 30 See Table 16

Unit Marketing Costs Up in Most Years

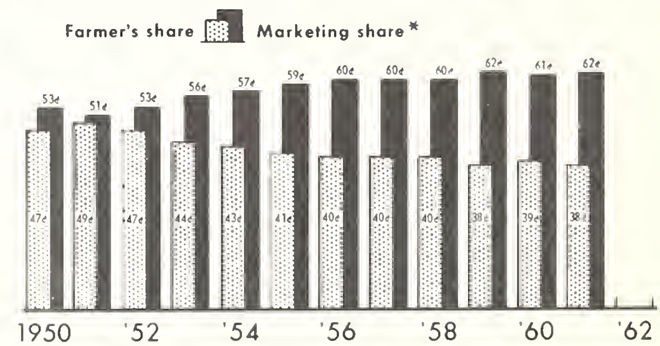


* INCLUDES NONCORPORATE PROFITS. DOMESTIC FARM FOOD PRODUCTS SOLD TO CIVILIAN CONSUMERS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 408-61 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 29 See Table 15

Farmer's Share of Consumer's Retail Food Dollar Declines



* DATA FOR MARKET BASKET OF FARM FOODS BASED ON AVERAGE 1952 PURCHASES BY URBAN FAMILIES. 1961 PRELIMINARY.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 403-61 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 31

Technological Changes Affect Food Marketing

cause of the decline in the farmer's share.

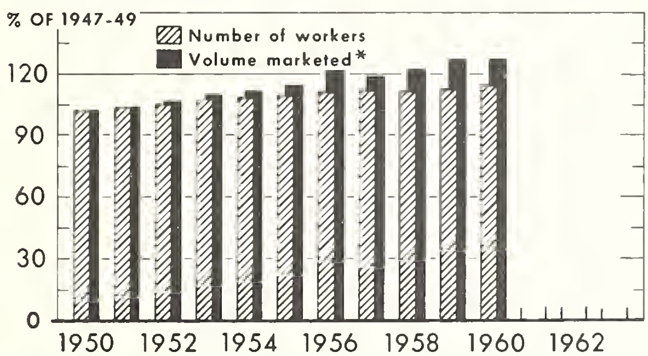
The volume of food products marketed increased from 1950 to 1960 more than the number of marketing workers. Because output per worker improved, labor costs per unit of product increased less than half as much as the workers' average hourly earnings.

The gain in output per worker resulted mainly from more extensive use of mechanical equipment, from improvements in that equipment and in the skill of workers and management, from economies of scale, and from many technological innovations.

To improve efficiency and obtain economies of scale, marketing firms built new manufacturing plants, warehouses, retail stores and other marketing facilities, and enlarged and modernized old ones.

The larger plants built since World War II enabled food manufacturers to concentrate production in fewer plants. Companies that merged often moved all production to the more efficient and better located plants. Many small plants were closed. In several food manufacturing industries, the number of plants decreased. The number of retail food stores also decreased. In 1958, there were about 25 percent fewer of these stores than in 1948.

Food Marketing Workers Increase Less Than Volume Handled

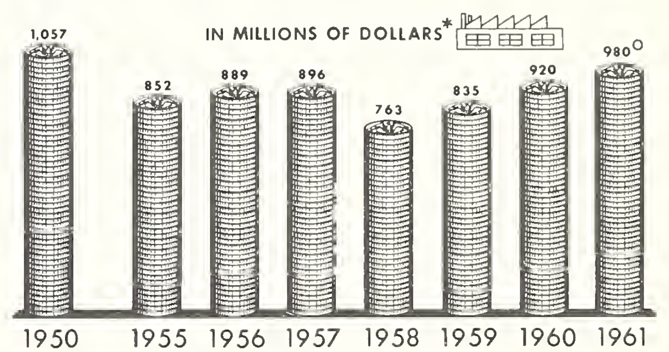


* ALL FARM FOODS MARKETED INCLUDING EXPORTS. 1960 DATA PRELIMINARY.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 407-61 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 32 *See Table 17*

Big Investment in Food Processing Facilities Continues

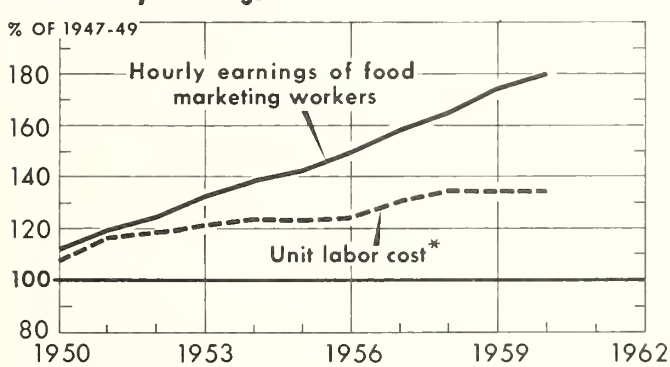


* ESTIMATES IN 1960 DOLLARS DERIVED FROM DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION DATA. ° PRELIMINARY.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 405-61 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 34

Unit Labor Cost Up Less Than Hourly Earnings

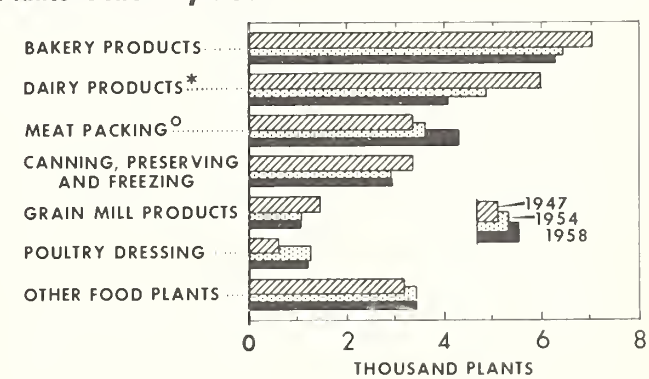


DOMESTIC FARM-PRODUCED FOOD PRODUCTS DATA FOR 1960 PRELIMINARY. * LABOR COSTS PER UNIT OF FOOD MARKETED.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 406-61 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 33 *See Table 18*

Number of Food Processing Plants Generally Down



BUREAU OF CENSUS DATA. * EXCLUDES FLUID MILK PLANTS. ° INCLUDES PREPARED MEATS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 404-61 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 35 *See Table 19*

COMMODITY HIGHLIGHTS

The United States is the world's largest producer of beef, pork, lard, and tallow. Domestic production is supplemented with imports of meat, wool, and other animal products.

Cattle numbers are record-high and a further gain is likely in 1962. Beef and veal production has risen more than the number of cattle because of increased productivity.

Hog production is also rising. Pig crops were larger this year than last, and a further gain is likely for next spring's pig crop. Smaller sheep and lamb numbers next January will probably be followed by some decline in lamb and mutton production in 1962.

The United States is the second largest importer of meat. Imports are largely boneless beef and mutton for processing.

The U. S. exports large quantities of lard, tallow, and other greases as well as meat products. Variety meats are the leading meat item.

Meat consumption has been relatively high in recent years. Beef consumption per person in 1962 will probably be close to this year's record, and a small gain is likely for pork next year.

In 1962, hog prices are expected to be moderately lower; cattle prices are likely to average close to 1961; and some improvement is probable in lamb prices.

U.S. Is Major Producer of Most Livestock Products

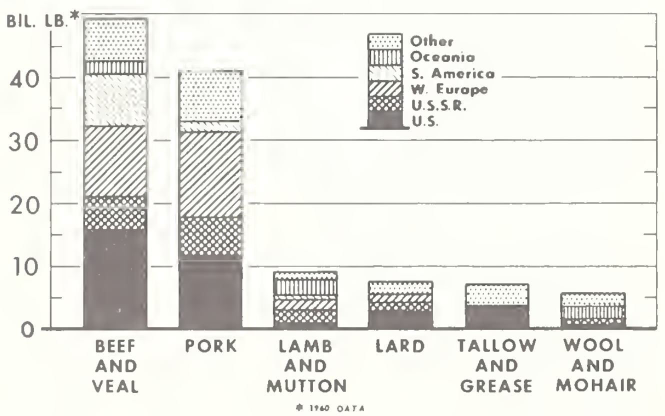


Fig. 36 See *Table 20*

Cattle Numbers and Beef Production Record High

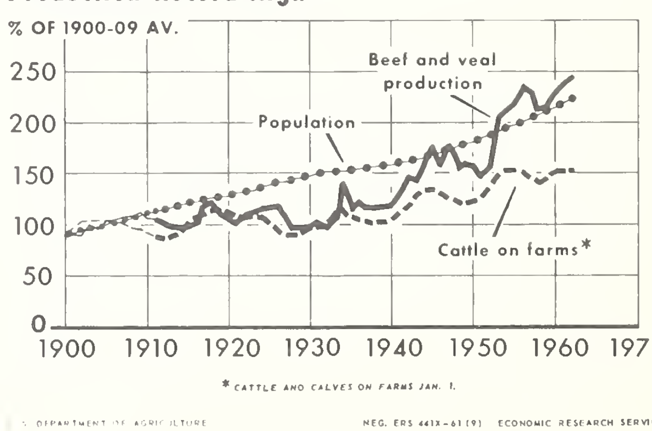
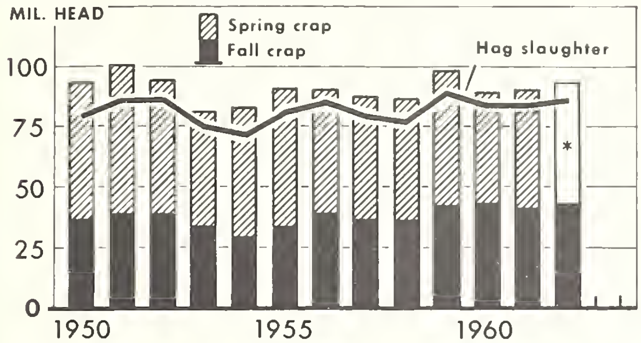


Fig. 37 See *Table 21*

Uptrend in Meat Output Keeps Pace With Population

Hog Slaughter Up Following Larger Pig Crops

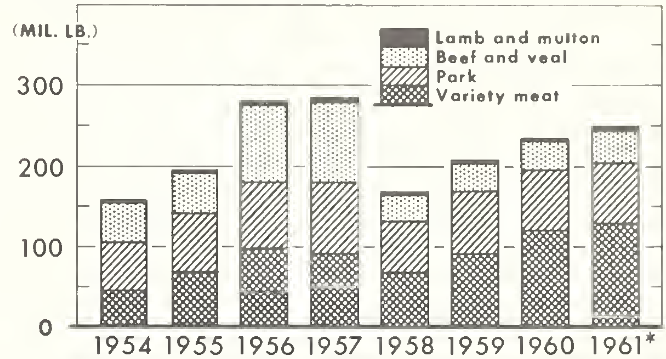


PRECEDING FALL CROP AND SPRING CROP. * FORECAST.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 481X-61 (9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 38 See Table 21

U.S. Meat Exports Increase in 1961; Variety Meats Major Export

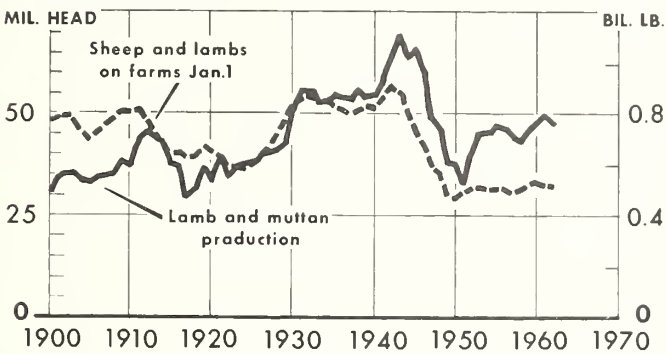


*PARTLY FORECAST

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. FAS 2271 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Fig. 41 See Table 23

Sheep Numbers Declining Again During 1961

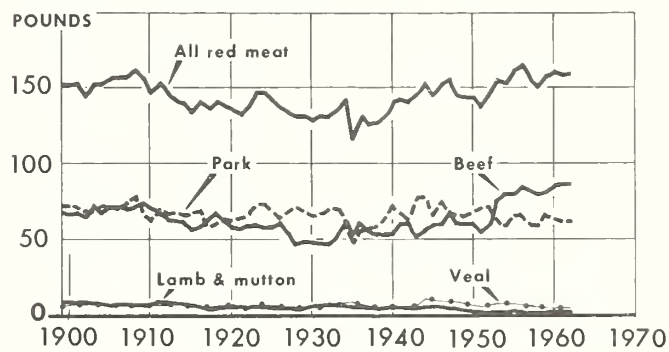


1962 FORECAST

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 443-61 (9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 39 See Table 21

Gain in Meat Output Holds Per Capita Consumption Steady

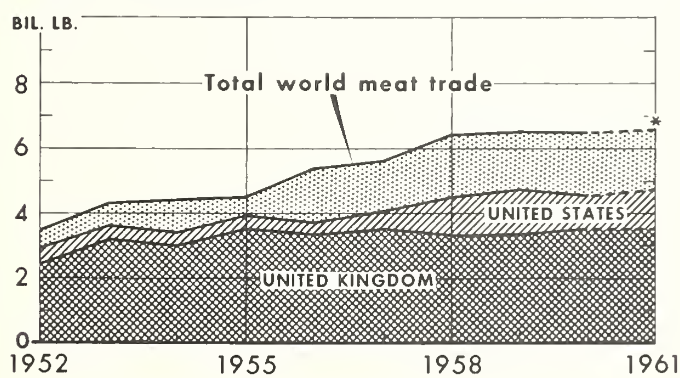


1962 DATA FORECAST

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 442X-61 (9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 42 See Table 24

U.S. World's Second Largest Importer of Red Meats

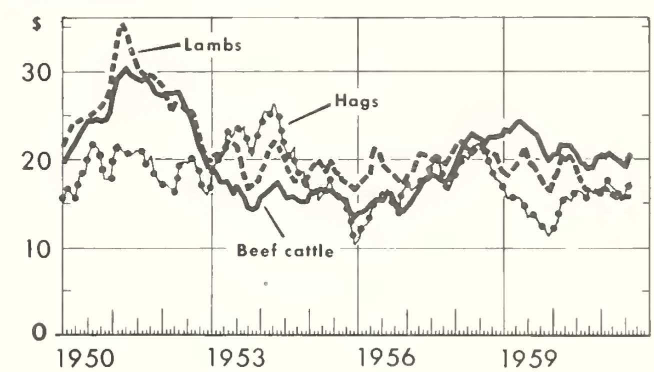


*PARTLY FORECAST.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. FAS 2269 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Fig. 40 See Table 22

Hog and Lamb Prices Down Relative to Cattle



U. S. PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS (PER 100LB.); MONTHLY DATA.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 482-61 (9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 43 See Table 25

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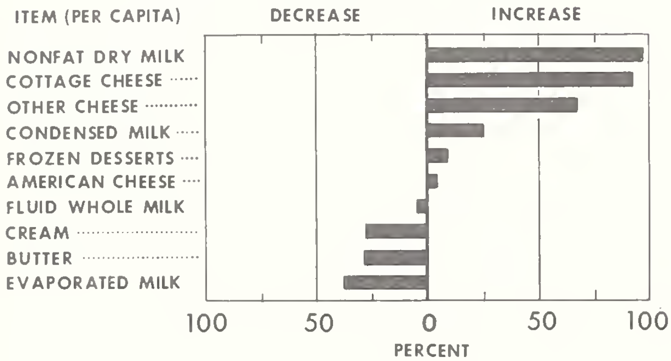
Dairy: Demand for Milk Solids Shows Opposite Trends

Consumers Shift to Dairy Products Rich in Solids-Not-Fat

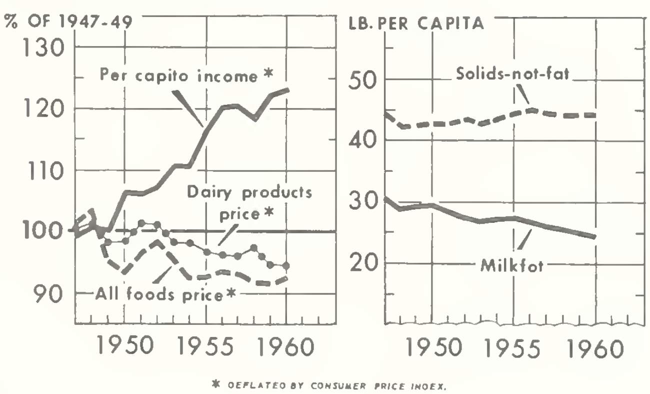
Change From 1947-49 to 1960



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 426-61 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 44 See Table 26

Use of Solids-Not-Fat Levels Off; Milkfat Continues Decline



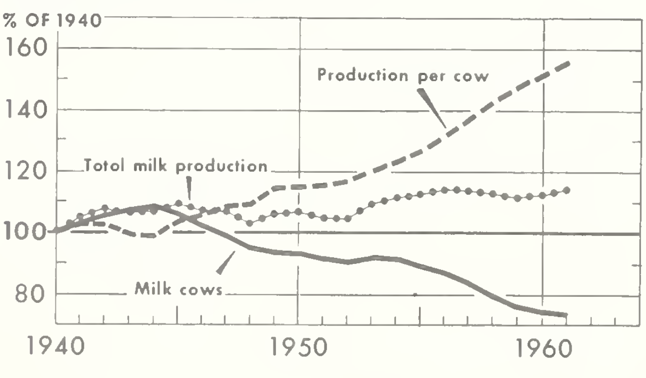
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 425-61 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 45 See Table 29

Consumers have shifted from the use of dairy products rich in fat to those rich in solids-not-fat. This has been reflected in a decline in the per capita consumption of dairy products, measured in terms of milkfat. On the other hand, the per capita use of solids-not-fat continued to expand until 1955 and then remained relatively stable. The reduction in the per capita consumption of milkfat has been due to greater competition from products made from lower-priced vegetable oils and to a conscious effort on the part of consumers to restrict their intake of certain fats. These changes have occurred despite rising real incomes and declining real prices for dairy products. Because of population growth, however, the aggregate consumption of milkfat has exhibited no trend, while that of nonfat solids has continued to increase.

With the rapid rise in milk production per cow, adjustments in the total production of milk since 1944 have been achieved through a reduction in the number of milk cows and an even greater reduction in number of farms keeping milk cows. Many farmers who have left dairying have shifted their resources into beef production because the demand for beef has been increasing. Some further letup occurred in the exodus from dairying in 1961 because price supports were

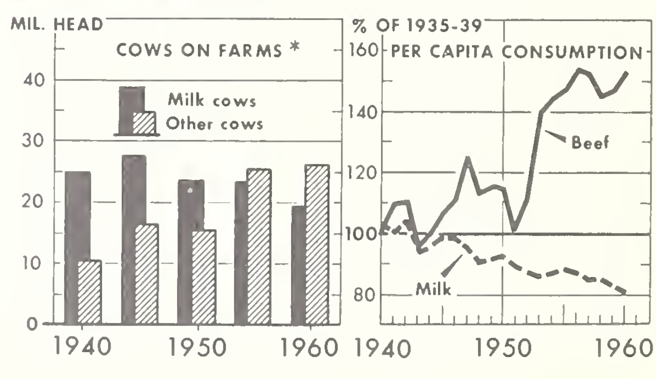
Milk Production Up; Decline in Cow Numbers Slows



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 478-61 (9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 46 See Table 32

Farm Resources Move From Milk to Beef Production



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 477-61 (9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 47 See Table 30

More Milk Products To Move Abroad

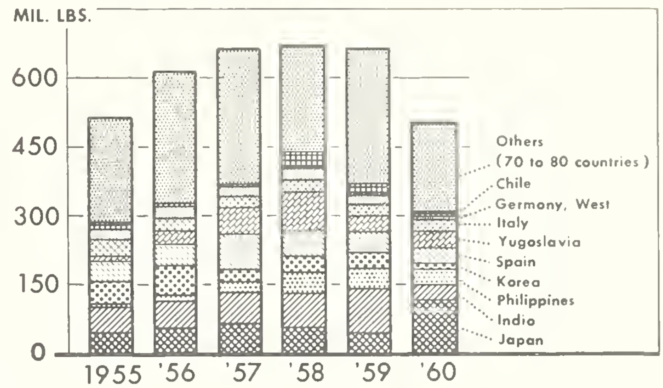
raised in September 1960 and again in April 1961, and because of some sliding off in beef cattle prices from the 1959 level. This will be reflected in about a 2 billion pound increase in milk output in 1961.

Output of dairy products in 1961, measured in terms of milkfat, will exceed commercial requirements by about 6 percent, compared with less than 3 percent in the preceding 2 years. Because further expansion in milk production is likely, an even wider imbalance is in prospect for next year. This will occur, even if there is some improvement in consumption from commercial sources.

Solids-not-fat contained in Government purchases of dairy products (mostly nonfat dry milk) will be equivalent to about 9 percent of production in 1961--a new high level--after remaining relatively stable at mostly between 6 and 8 percent of production between 1953 and 1960.

In recent years, the United States has financed, in whole or in part, the bulk of its exports of dairy products. The volume of exports has varied largely in line with the balance between supplies and domestic utilization. Nonfat dry milk has been the principal dairy product moving abroad under Government programs. The bulk of this product has been donated for distribution in some 80 to 90 foreign countries in the last 5 years.

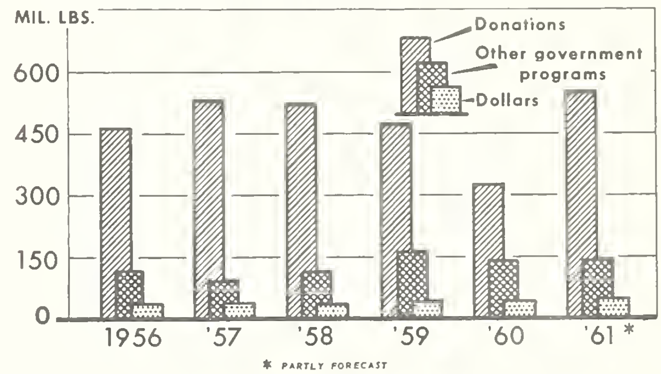
Japan and India Big Outlets for U. S. Nonfat Dry Milk



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. FAS 2258 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Fig. 49 *See Table 27*

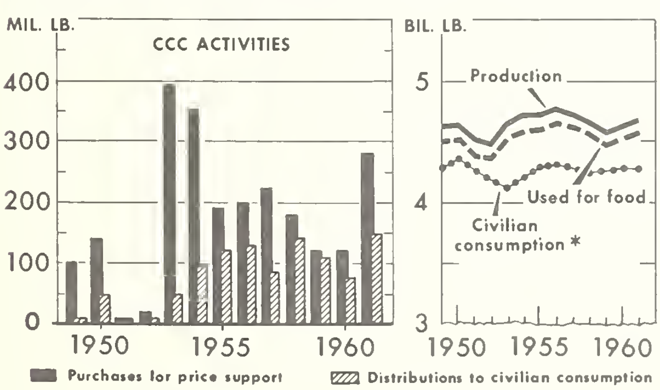
Donations Account for Bulk of U. S. Nonfat Dry Milk Exports



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. FAS 2257 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Fig. 50 *See Table 28*

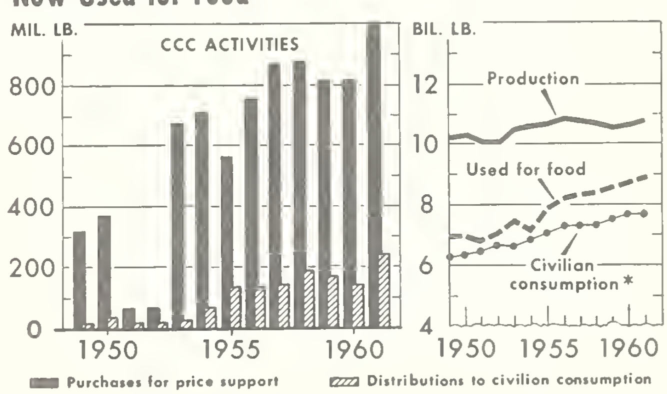
Milkfat Consumption From Commercial Sources Declines



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 476-61 (9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 48 *See Table 31*

More Milk-Solids-Not-Fat Now Used for Food

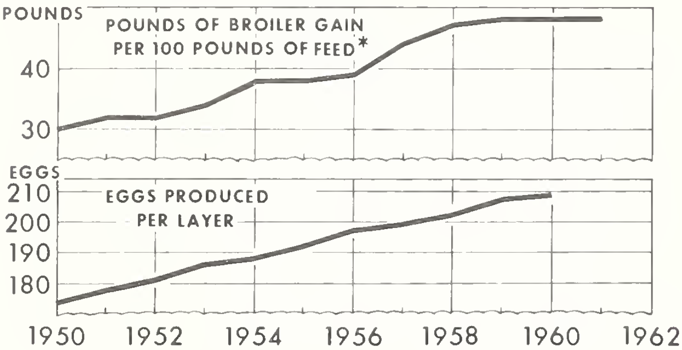


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 479-61 (9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 51 *See Table 31*

Poultry: Meat Output Spurred by Technology

Increased Efficiency Stimulates Poultry Production

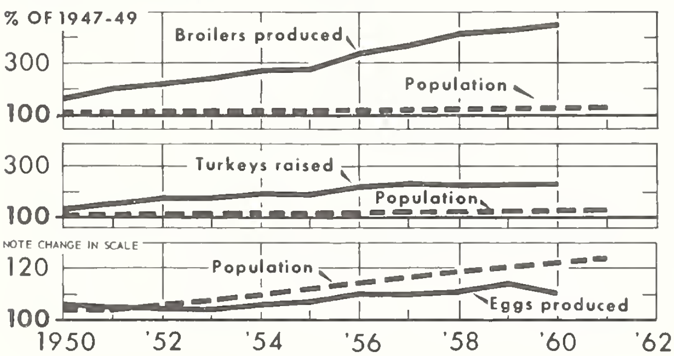


* MAINE BROILER TEST -- 1961 BASED ON 2 TESTS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 330-61 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 52 *See Table 33*

Broiler, Turkey Output Soars; Eggs Up Less Than Population



1961 ESTIMATED

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 336-61 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 53 *See Table 34*

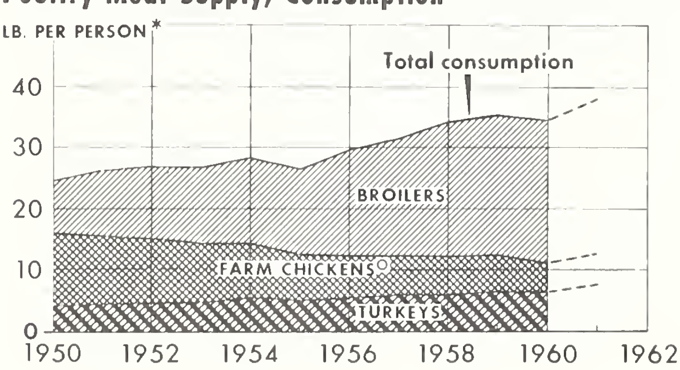
Continuing improvements in the methods of raising broilers and turkeys, together with relatively low feed prices, have lowered the costs of producing these products and stimulated record outputs. To a somewhat lesser extent, similar forces have led to a sustained output of eggs.

But the demand for poultry meat has not expanded as rapidly as production, and the demand for eggs is actually declining. The net result has been generally low prices for poultry and eggs. On a price-adjusted basis (adjusted to the 1935-39 purchasing power of the farmer's dollar), 1960 farm prices of eggs were only 73 percent of pre-World War II prices; broilers, 36 percent; and turkeys, 61 percent.

Retail prices of each of these commodities are also low relative to prewar because labor-saving advances in processing techniques and in the methods of mass-handling and mass-selling have been reflected in the farm-to-market spreads for eggs and broilers. These spreads in 1960 were about the same percentage of the retail price as 20 years earlier.

The low prices make poultry and eggs "good buys" for domestic consumers. Also, at these prices, the products -- particularly poultry meat -- are currently competitive in foreign markets. U. S. exports of broilers,

Broilers Dominate Poultry Meat Supply, Consumption

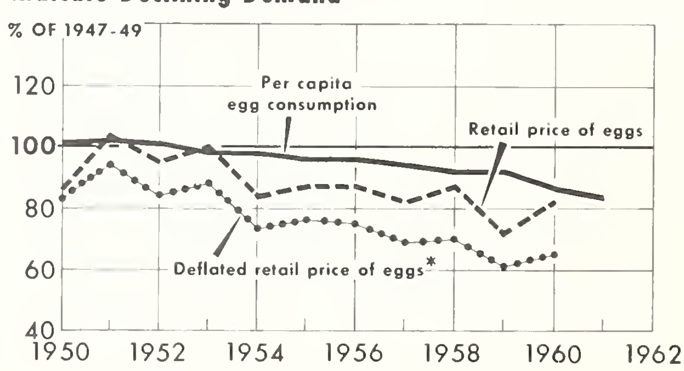


* READY-TO-COOK BASIS. ° INCLUDES BACKYARD CHICKENS. 1961 ESTIMATED

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 328-61 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 54 *See Table 35*

Falling Egg Prices and Consumption Indicate Declining Demand



* AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE OF EGGS AS REPORTED BY ERS, DEFLATED BY THE "ALL ITEMS" INDEX OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX. 1961 ESTIMATED.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 329-61 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 55 *See Table 36*

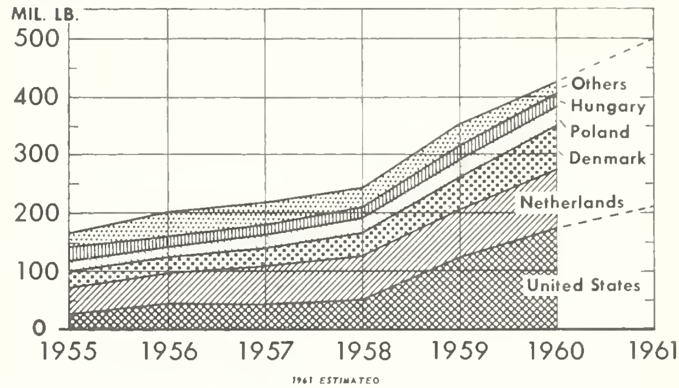
but Profit Margins Narrow; Regional Shifts Occur

turkeys, and fowl have trebled in the past 5 years. In 1960, they amounted to about 3 percent of the year's production. Eggs for export are a smaller percentage of output, but a significant proportion of them are hatching eggs, which, with baby chicks, are shipped throughout the world. They are evidences to other countries of the advances scored by American poultry breeders.

As of late summer, prospects were that 1961 prices for both broilers and turkeys would average sharply lower than the year before. For some flocks, they were below the cost of production. Egg prices during the spring were below 1960, and later in the year again fell below 1960. Nevertheless, the egg situation developed more favorably for producers than the earlier outlook had indicated.

Notwithstanding the low 1961 prices, 1962 broiler production is likely to remain close to 1961. Turkey production is likely also to remain high, although a possible Marketing Order will influence this. Egg prices to early fall 1961 were at a level that would encourage a slight increase in 1962 egg-type chick hatchings. Egg production in 1962 will be slightly above 1961, on account of both a prospective slight increase in flock size at the beginning of the year and likely increases in rate of lay.

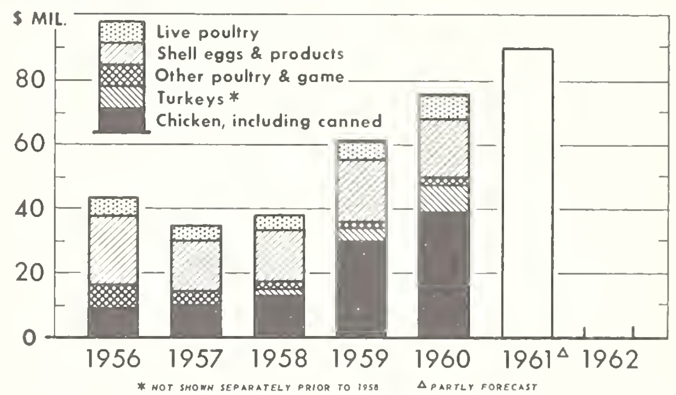
U. S. Shares in Expanding World Trade in Poultry Meat



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. FAS 2260 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Fig. 57 See Table 38

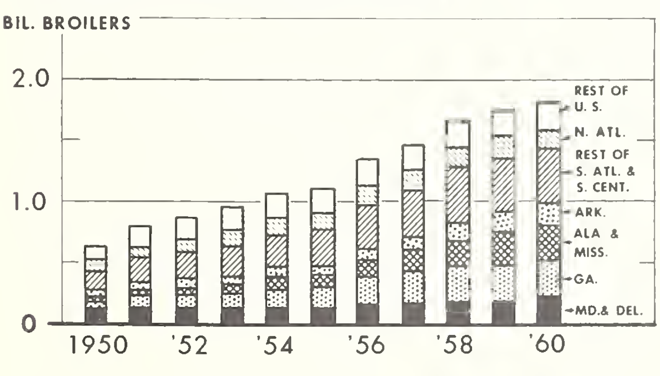
Poultry and Egg Exports Are at Record Levels



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. FAS 2259 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Fig. 58 See Table 39

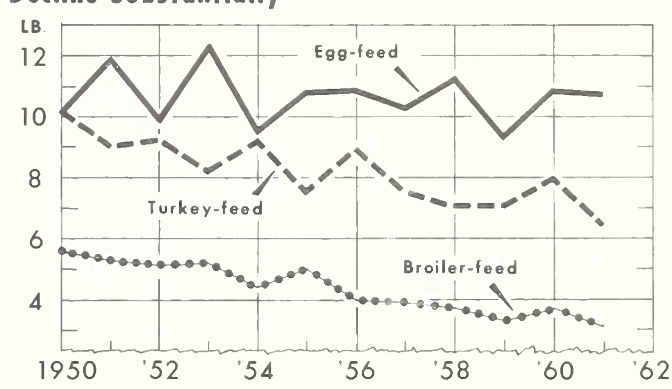
Broiler Production Areas Change; S. Atlantic and S. Central Increase



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 337-61 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 56 See Table 37

Turkey- and Broiler-Feed Price Ratios Decline Substantially



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 338-61 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 59 See Table 40

Feed Grains: Smaller 1961 Crop Reverses Uptrend in Supply

Feed Grain Crop Reduced in 1961; Yield Continues Upward Trend

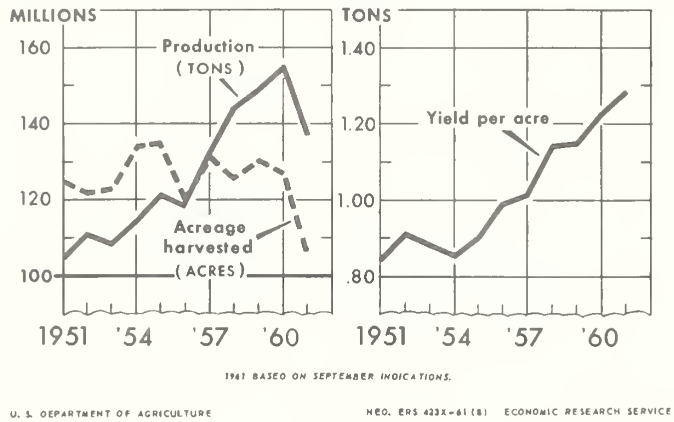


Fig. 60 See Table 41

Smaller Feed Grain Crop Reverses Upward Trend in Feed Concentrate Supply

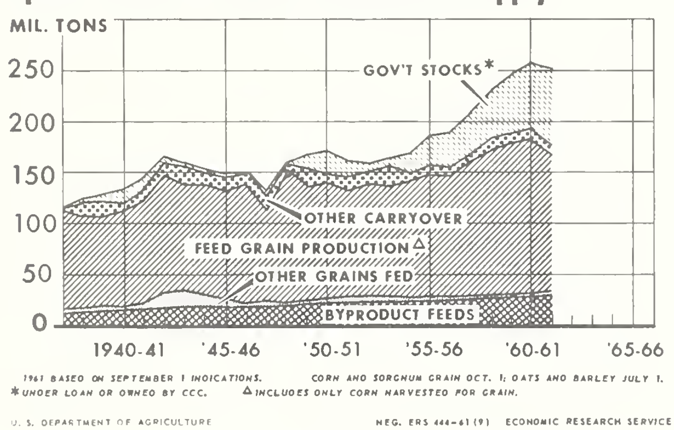


Fig. 61 See Table 42

Feed grain production in 1961 is about a tenth smaller than the record output in 1960, as farmers reduced their acreage through participation in the 1961 Feed Grain Program. While the acreage harvested is down 16 percent this was partly offset by a prospective 5 percent increase in yield per acre, as yields continued their upward trend. Record stocks of feed grains were carried over into 1961-62 from previous years, and a larger supply of byproduct feeds is in prospect. But with smaller feed grain production, the prospective supply of all feed concentrates is a little smaller than in 1960-61, reversing the upward trend of the previous 8 years. Feed grain production probably will fall a little below 1961-62 utilization, and carryover stocks into 1962-63 are expected to decline from the record level reached in 1961-62. Feed grain carryover has increased each year since 1952 with all of the increase going into the Government price support program.

The corn crop this year is down about 10 percent. A smaller crop is being harvested as corn producers reduced their 1961 acreage 18 percent below 1960. This was partly offset by higher yield per acre. Output in 1960-61 may fall short of 1961-62 utilization, which would result in a reduction in the carryover into 1962-63. Corn production exceeded utilization each year from 1952 to 1960. Stocks rose to a

Feed Grain Carryover Likely To Decline After 9-Year Rise

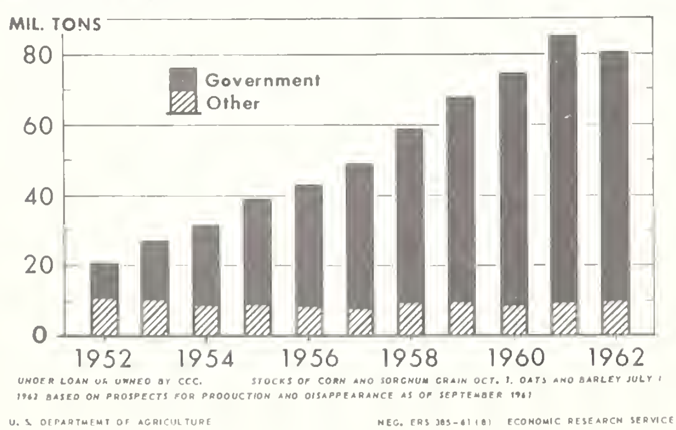


Fig. 62 See Table 43

Smaller 1961 Corn Crop Expected To Reverse Upward Trend in Stocks

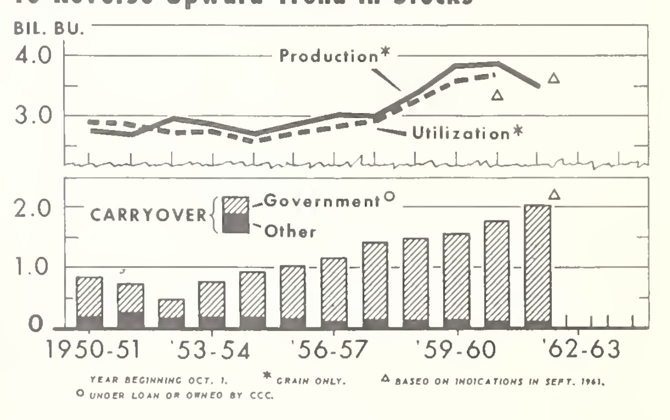


Fig. 63 See Table 44

Feed Grain Prices Relatively Low; Supports Raised in 1961

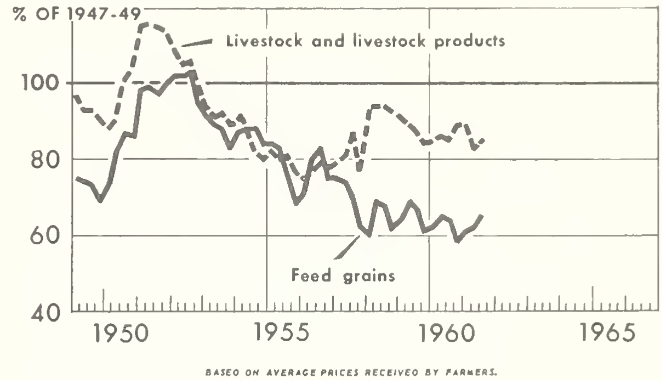
record 2.0 billion bushels this year, with over 90 percent owned by CCC or under loan.

Feed grain prices have been declining during most of the past 10 years, reflecting lower price supports, larger crops, and declining demand following the Korean conflict. Price supports for the 1961 feed grains, available to farmers participating in the 1961 Feed Grain Program, average about 16 percent higher than in 1960. The corn support of $1.20 per bushel is up 14 cents and the sorghum grain support of $1.93 per cwt. is up 41 cents. While feed grain prices in 1961-62 probably will average above the 1960-61 level, they are expected to continue low in relation to prices of livestock and livestock products.

Sorghum grain production in 1961 dropped sharply below the high 1957-60 level, as farmers reduced their 1961 acreage through participation in the 1961 Feed Grain Program. Production was substantially above total utilization in each of the last 4 years, boosting carryover stocks sharply during the 4 year period. The smaller crop this year is expected to about balance requirements, halting the sharp increase in stocks.

High-protein feed supplies are expected to increase in 1961-62, continuing the long-term upward trend. The increase will be principally in soybean meal with heavy crush from the record 1961 soybean crop in prospect.

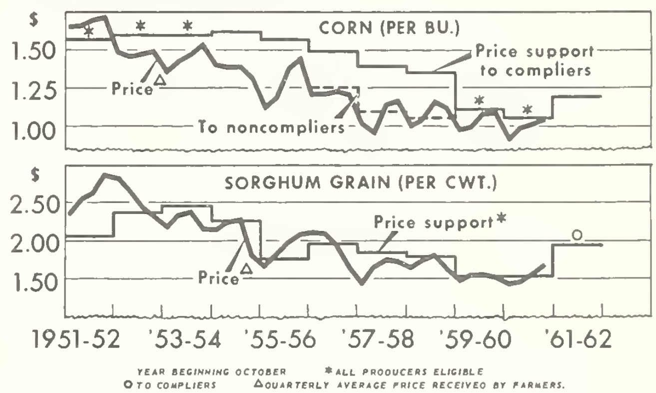
Wide Gap Continues Between Feed Grain and Livestock Prices



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE — NEG. ERS 383-61 (8) — ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 65 — See Table 46

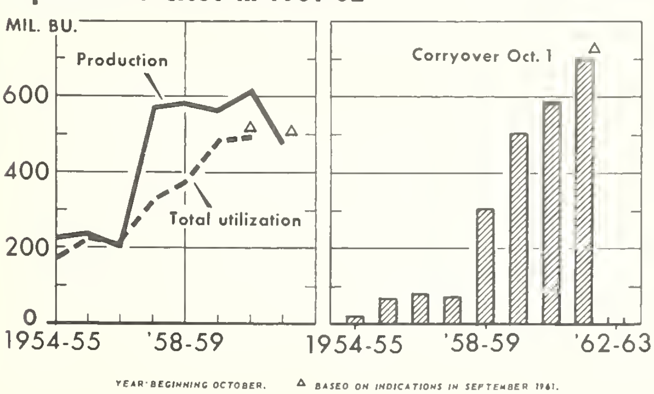
Corn and Sorghum Grain Price Supports To Be Higher in 1961-62



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE — NEG. ERS 471-61 (9) — ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 66 — See Table 47

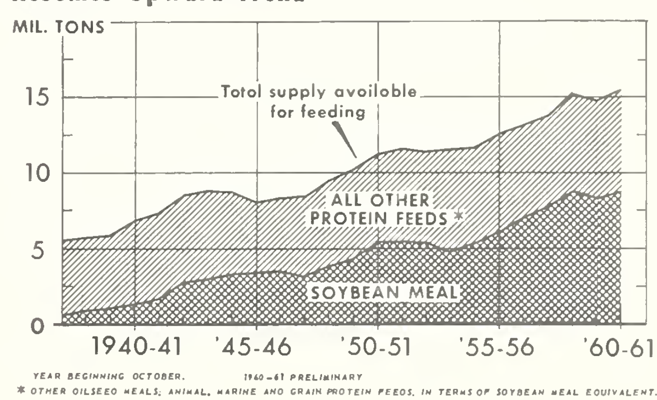
Sorghum Grain Production-Use Gap Expected To Close in 1961-62



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE — NEG. ERS 386-61 (8) — ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 64 — See Table 45

High-Protein Feed Supply Resumes Upward Trend



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE — NEG. ERS 384-61 (8) — ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 67 — See Table 48

Coarse Grain: Six-Year World Export Trend Broken

The world coarse grain trade in 1960-61 is estimated at 25 million short tons, slightly lower than 1959-60. The decline was mainly due to smaller exports to Western Europe. World trade, continuously increasing from 1955 until last year, is expected to maintain a relatively high level during 1961-62. The United States continues to supply about one-half of the coarse grains in world trade.

The world trade in corn continued to increase at a high rate during 1960-61, reflecting a strong demand for this grain. U.S. corn exports were 20 percent higher in 1960-61 compared with the previous season. Corn and its products constituted 61.0 percent of total U.S. coarse grain exports in 1960-61 compared with 50.5 percent during 1959-60. U.S. corn exports in the current season are running well ahead of 1960-61.

Europe is the principal market for U.S. coarse grains, taking nearly three-fourths of our total exports. U.S. exports to Western Europe amounted to 8.5 million short tons during 1960-61. This was 12 percent less than the 9.7 million tons exported in 1959-60. Higher coarse grain production resulted in lower import requirements. Also, significant quantities of domestic wheat were diverted to livestock feeding because of excessive moisture and poor quality of the 1960 crop.

Exports to Western Germany, Denmark, and United Kingdom declined during 1960-61 while shipments to Italy, Spain and Greece increased.

The coarse grain consumption requirements of Western Europe continue to increase due to steady expansion of the livestock industry. Production is also increasing, particularly in France, which tends to diminish the purchasing of coarse grains from overseas sources. The agricultural plans of the European Economic Community (EEC) indicate a policy of making that region less dependent on outside sources of supply. In 1961-62 U.S. exports will likely reach 1959-60 levels.

A continued high demand for imported coarse grains is expected during the next several years. However, the annual rate of increase may not be as high as in the past several years.

World Coarse Grain Trade Lower; U. S. Share Up Slightly

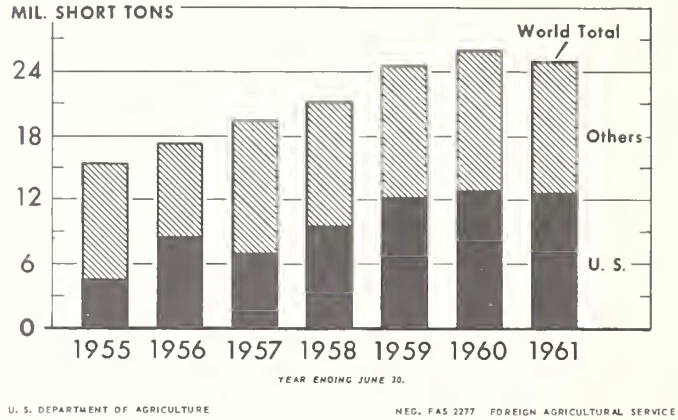


Fig. 68 See Table 49

U. S. Corn Exports Set Record; Total Coarse Grain Exports Steady

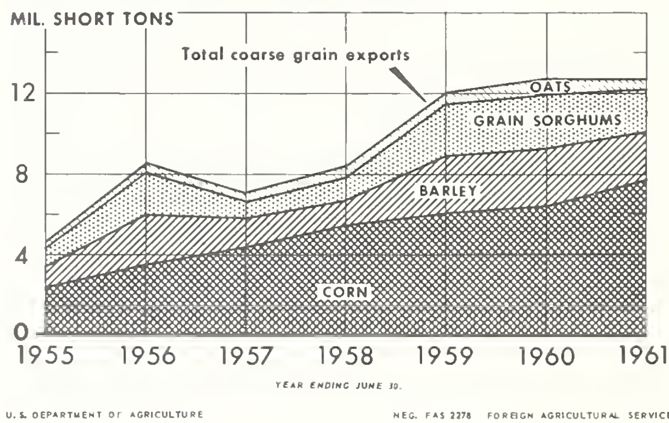


Fig. 69 See Table 51

U. S. Coarse Grain Exports Decline to Europe; Increase to Asia

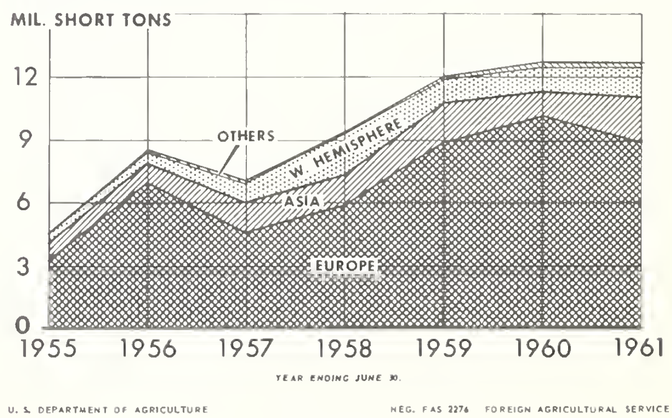


Fig. 70 See Table 50

Rice: Another Reduction in Carryover Expected August 1, 1962

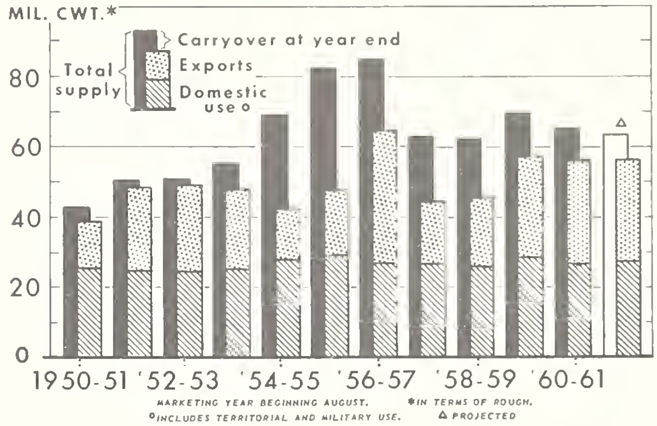
The 1961-62 rice supply may be down about 5 percent from a year earlier and down about 12 percent from the 1955-59 average. This reflects a reduction in the carryover and a reduction in the crop due to Hurricane Carla. Use of rice in this country and exports in 1961-62 are estimated to be about the same as last year. Thus, a further reduction in the carryover by August 1, 1962, is indicated.

Data used in figure 73 are from the September Crop Report. Damage inflicted by Hurricane Carla was reflected in the Crop Report issued October 10, 1961.

Rice prices received by farmers, including an allowance for unredeemed loans, have averaged above support levels in all but two years, 1951-52 and 1954-55. With the reduced supply in 1961-62, they are expected to average well above the support rate, announced at $4.71 per cwt.

Indications are that total world rice exports will hold at about the high level of 1960. Shipments from the three principal non-communist rice exporters -- Burma, Thailand, and the United States -- are expected to total slightly higher in the 1961 calendar year. These, along with increased exports from several countries of South America and Europe, are expected to offset a decline in exports from communist countries. Communist China's rice supplies were reduced by adverse weather.

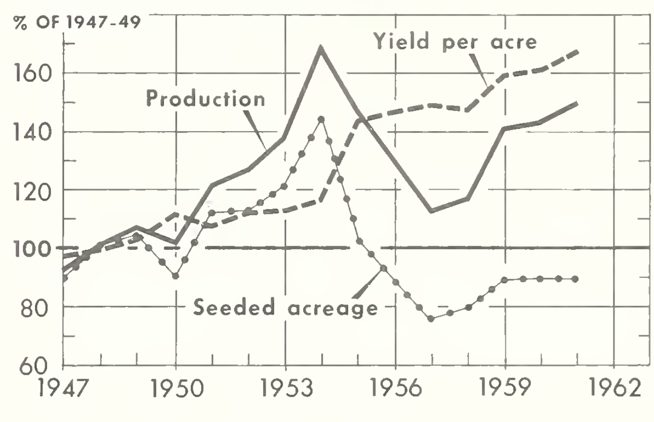
Rice Supply Down Slightly; Exports Continue High



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 485X-61 (9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 72 See Table 53

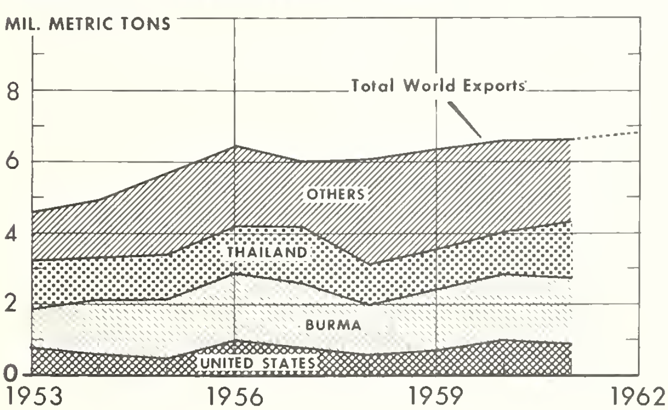
Rice Production Up With Higher Yields



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 483-61 (9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 73 See Table 54

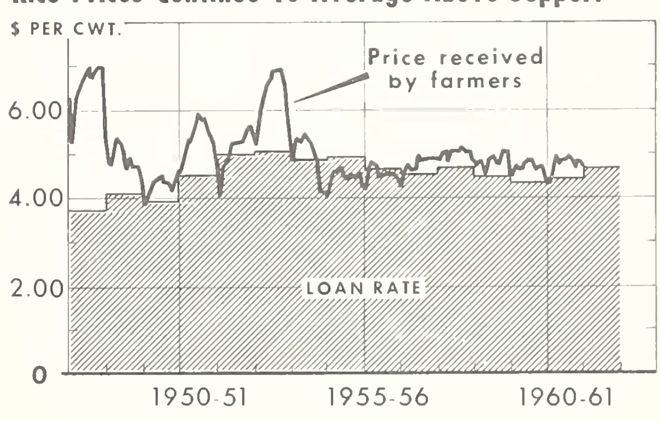
World Rice Trade Maintains High Level



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. FAS 2272 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Fig. 71 See Table 52

Rice Prices Continue To Average Above Support



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 484X-61 (9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 74 See Table 55

Wheat: Stocks May Decline Sharply by July 1, 1963

Wheat Carryover Down First Time in 4 years

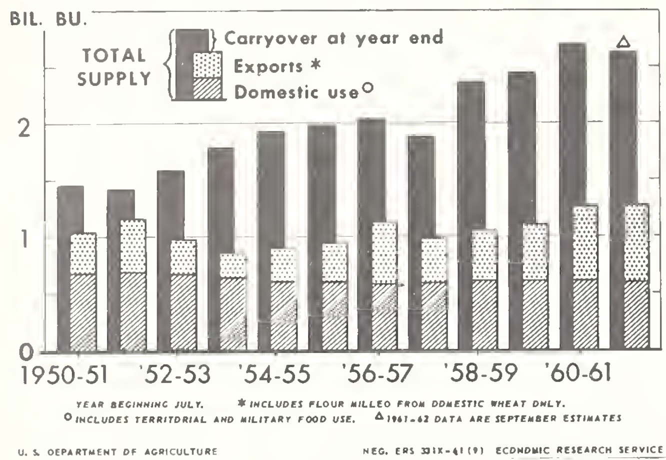


Fig. 75 *See Table 56*

Large Wheat Crops Since 1956 Reflect High Yields

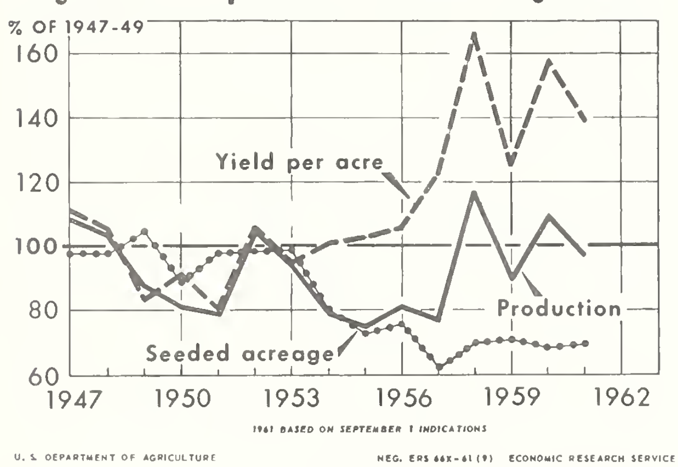


Fig. 76 *See Table 57*

Wheat Prices Trend Upward

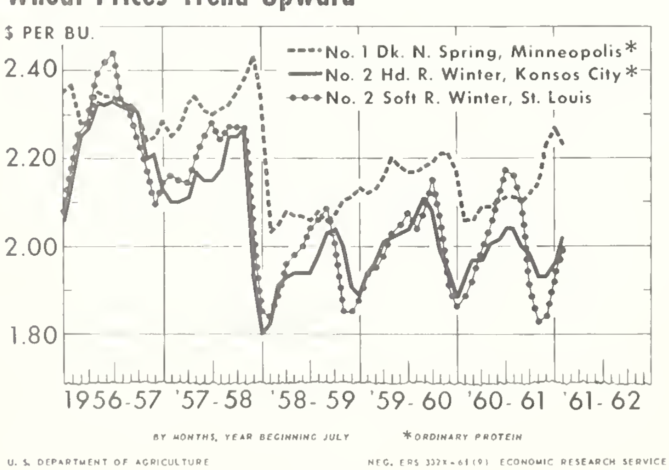


Fig. 77 *See Table 58*

The total wheat supply for the marketing year beginning July 1, 1961, is estimated at 2,625 million bushels, second only to the record 2,672 million bushels a year earlier. Exports are expected to total an all-time record of 675 million bushels and domestic disappearance 594 million, slightly less than a year earlier.

Thus, the carryover at the end of the 1961-62 marketing year may total about 1,355 million bushels, about 50 million bushels below the 1961 carryover and the first decline since 1958, when the carryover was 881 million.

Assuming a reduced production in 1962 to around 1,075 million bushels, reflecting reduced acreage resulting from participation in the new wheat stabilization program, and estimating domestic disappearance at about 585 million and exports at 625 million, the July 1, 1963, carryover would be down about 125 million bushels from the estimated carryover July 1, 1962.

Acreage allotments and marketing quotas have been in effect for wheat each year since 1954. Acreage held at about the same level in this period, except in 1957 when participation in the Acreage Reserve of the Soil Bank reduced the acreage still further.

Yields per acre rose sharply from 1956, reaching an all-time high in 1958. Since then, yields have continued at high levels and have resulted in large crops. Production in 1961 is estimated as of September 1, at 1,210 million bushels. While 10 percent below a year earlier, the indicated crop is only 3 percent below the 1947-49 average.

The price of soft red winter wheat has averaged above the price of hard red winter wheat for most months. In 4 of the past 5 years, the annual average price of No.2 Soft Red Winter at St Louis was also above the price of No.2 Hard Red Winter at Kansas City--5 cents in 1 year and 1 cent in each of 3 years. It was the same in 1 year. In the past 5 years, the price of No. 1 Dark Northern Spring at Minneapolis averaged 14 cents above the price of No. 2 Hard Red Winter at Kansas City.

U. S. Wheat Exports Moving at Record Levels

World wheat trade in 1960-61 reached a new high--estimated at 1,500 million bushels, 13 percent higher than 1959-60. Exports from the United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina increased sharply, while those from U.S.S.R. and others declined.

U.S. wheat and wheat products exports have increased substantially each year since 1957-58. The 1960-61 level was 661 million bushels, nearly 30 percent higher than exports during 1959-60. A further increase to 675 million bushels is estimated for 1961-62.

Sales for dollars in 1960-61 amounted to about 200 million bushels, an increase of nearly 50 percent over 1959-60; exports under Government program, to about 460 million bushels, an increase of 23 percent.

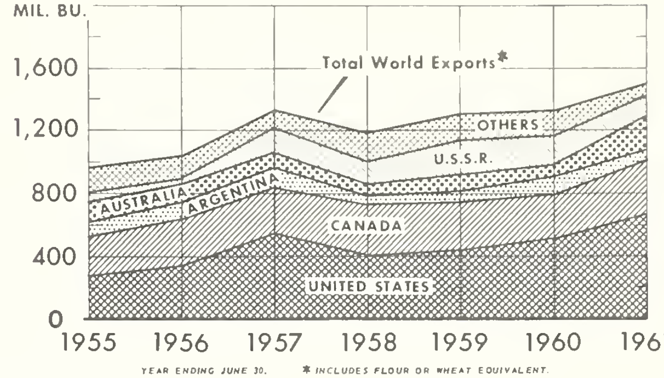
World wheat production was high in 1961, though not up to the near-record 1960 total.

The 1961 wheat crop in Western Europe was lower by some 90 million bushels compared with the previous year. The smaller French crop, down 15 percent, reduces export availabilities this season.

The higher import requirements in 1961-62 indicated for Western Europe may be expected to increase U.S. exports to that area, especially dollar sales of wheat.

U.S. exports, in 1961-62, currently estimated at 675 million bushels, are 56 percent of 1961 production.

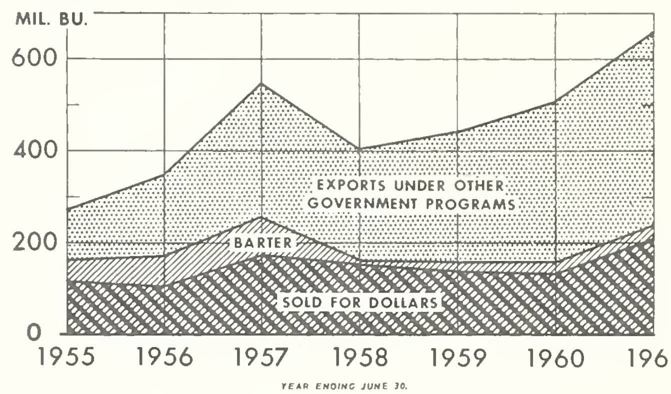
U. S. Increases Share in Record World Wheat Market



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. FAS 2274 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Fig. 79 See Table 59

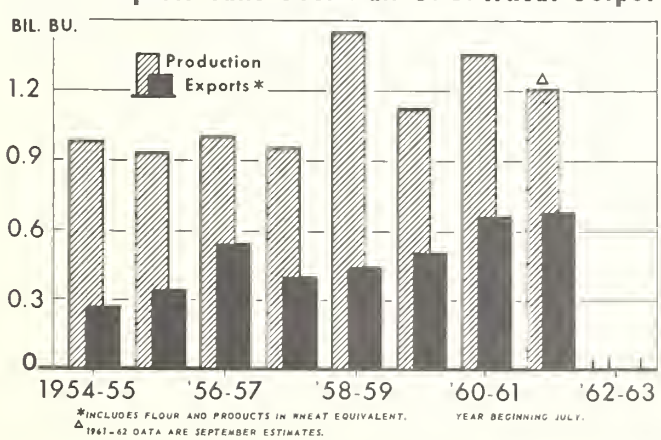
U. S. Wheat Exports Up 30%; Dollar Sales Higher



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. FAS 2273 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Fig. 80 See Table 60

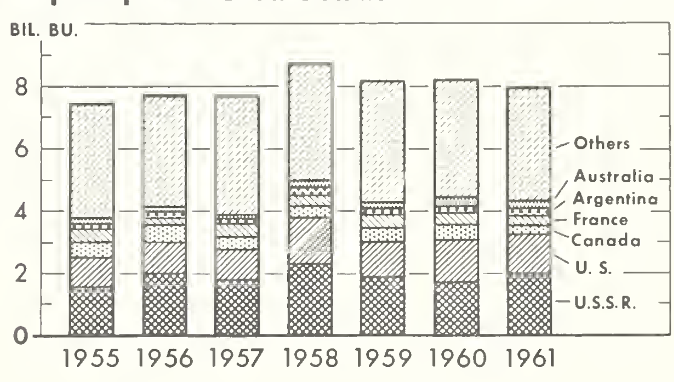
Current Exports Take Over Half U. S. Wheat Output



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 454X-61 (9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 78 See Table 56

World Wheat Production Steady; Major Exporters Show Decline



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. FAS 2275 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Fig. 81 See Table 61

Fats & Oils: Food Fat Production Up More Than Domestic Use

Exports of Food Fats To Set Record in 1961-62

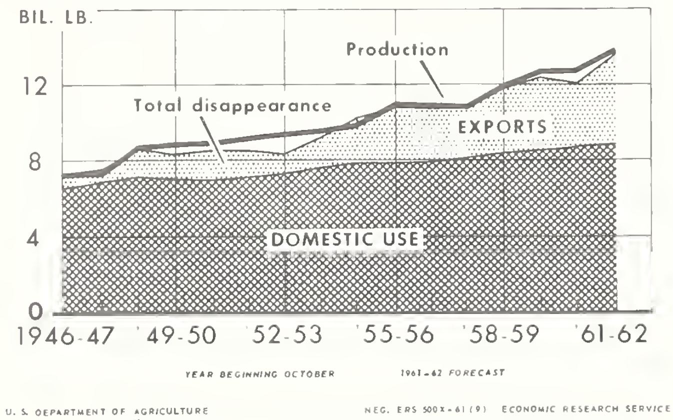


Fig. 82 *See Table 62*

Rapid Rise in Soybean Supply Responsible for Record Food Fat Output

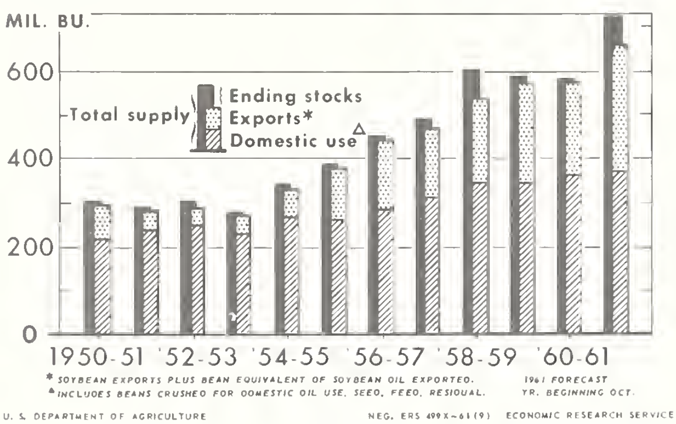


Fig. 83 *See Table 63*

Lard Output Up Slightly in 1961-62 Reflecting 5 Percent Increase in Pigs Saved

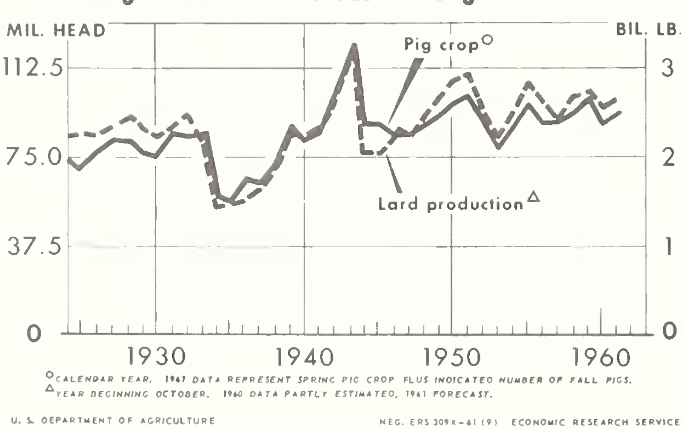


Fig. 84 *See Table 65*

Production of food fats and oils has increased more sharply than domestic use in the last two decades. As a result, large quantities have become available for export.

Food fat supplies in 1961-62 will be up sharply from a year earlier as output sets a new record. More soybean oil and lard will be produced and about the same volume of cottonseed oil. Supplies will be well in excess of domestic use and exports will have to be somewhat larger than a year ago if a big increase in stocks is not to take place. This is likely to occur because other countries will continue to need large quantities of our fats and oils.

Soybean production in 1961 will set a new record, estimated in September at 720 million bushels, 29 percent more than the previous crop. Dominant factors in encouraging farmers to expand their 1961 soybean acreage were acreage restrictions on other crops, high market prices of soybeans at planting time, and increase in the 1961 support price of $2.30 per bushel, up 45 cents per bushel over 1960.

Season average prices received by farmers for the oilseed crops have been close to CCC supports during most of the years since 1949 and are likely to continue so in 1961-62. Because of the higher 1961 support rates for the 1961 oil bearing crops, prices received by producers also will increase some.

Farmers' Oilseed Prices To Average Close to Higher 1961 Supports

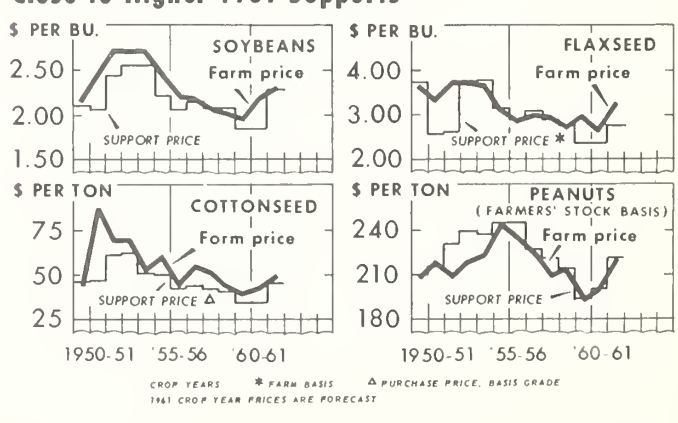


Fig. 85 *See Table 66*

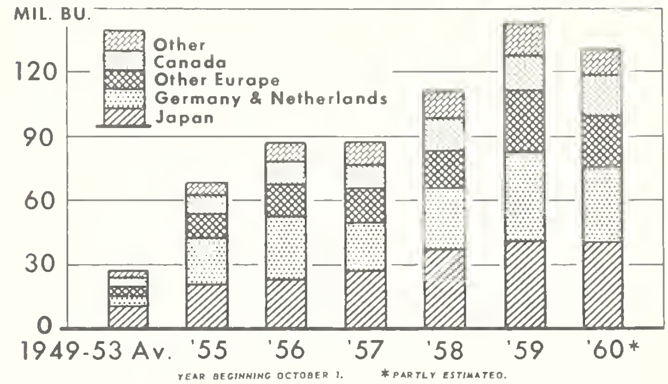
U. S. Exports of Fats, Oilseeds, and Products Decline

Exports of fats, oilseeds, and products in 1960-61 were down moderately from the previous year's level. However, a sharp rise in exports is expected in 1961-62.

A relatively tight world supply of fats and oils, chiefly because of reduced soybean exports from Mainland China, was only partially offset by large European stocks in the fall of 1960. Foreign purchases of abundant U.S. fats and oils fell short of earlier expectations as prices moved up sharply earlier in the year.

Exports of U.S. soybeans were about 11 million bushels less in 1960-61 than the record level of 141 million bushels in 1959-60. A strong domestic demand for crushing contributed to a tight supply, thereby curtailing exports. Edible fats and oils exports declined substantially. Sales of both cottonseed and soybean oils -- for dollars and under Government programs -- were down. Exports of lard were smaller, chiefly because of reduced sales to Cuba and the United Kingdom. Inedible tallow and grease shipments continued high in 1960-61, although smaller shipments to Europe offset increased takings by Japan, and the Soviet Union which reentered the U. S. market. Despite expanding livestock numbers in Western Europe, oilseed meal exports declined moderately in 1960-61 from the previous year. U.S. exports of meal will surge to a new high in 1961-62.

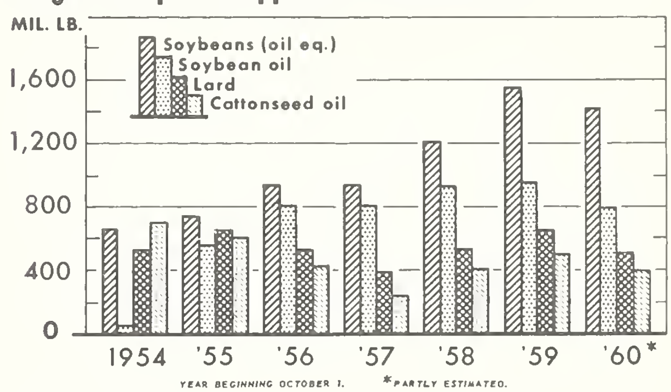
U. S. Soybean Exports Remain High; Sharply Higher Record Expected in 1961-62



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. FAS 2280 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Fig. 87 *See Table 64*

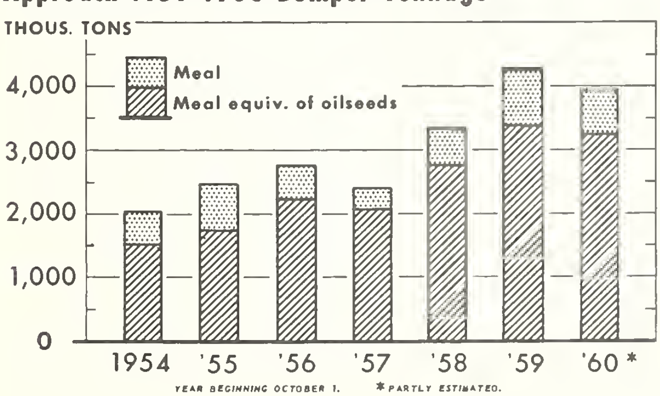
Edible Fats and Oils Exports Decline; Larger European Supplies Curtail Demand



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. FAS 2281 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Fig. 88 *See Table 69*

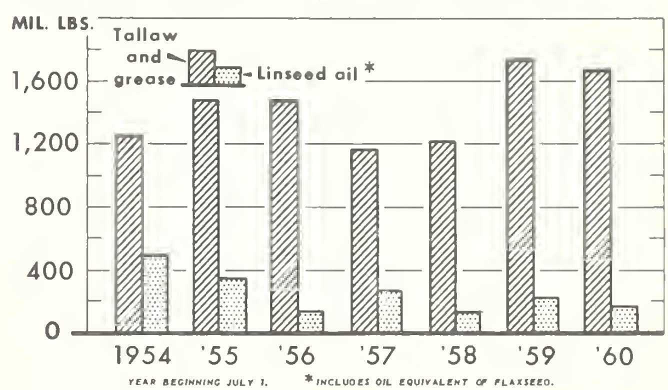
U. S. Exports of Oilseed Meals Approach 1959-1960 Bumper Tonnage



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. FAS 2283 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Fig. 86 *See Table 67*

Inedible Tallow and Grease Exports Again Large; Flaxseed-Linseed Oil Continues Downtrend



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. FAS 2282 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Fig. 89 *See Table 68*

Tobacco: Supply Near Last Year's; Peak Cigarette Use Likely

Flue-Cured Supply Little Changed; Disappearance Largest in 5 Years

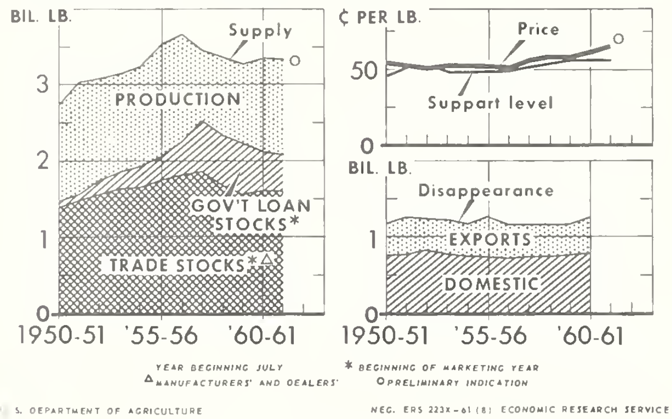


Fig. 90 See Table 70

At nearly 3.4 billion pounds, the total supply of flue-cured tobacco for 1961-62 is almost as much as for 1960-61 but about a tenth below the 1956-57 peak. Although the 1961 crop may top 1960, carryover stocks are a little smaller than last year. Domestic use in the 1960-61 marketing year gained 3 1/2 percent, while exports rose 13 percent above the 7-year low of 1959-60. Domestic use in 1961-62 is expected to increase further.

Burley supplies for 1961-62 at 1.7 billion pounds are estimated to be a little less than for 1960-61. The 1961 crop is expected to be 8 percent larger than last year, but the gain may be more than offset by a decline in carryover. Domestic use in the year ended September 30, 1961, was near 510 million pounds--2 percent more than 1959-60 and the largest in 8 years.

U. S. manufacturers may use record or near-record quantities of flue-cured and burley for the output of cigarettes in 1961. Little change is indicated for Maryland tobacco, but use of imported tobacco continued to increase. From 1954 to 1959, use of domestic tobacco ran behind cigarette output.

Total tobacco use in cigars has shown little change in the 1958-60 marketing years compared with 1950-52, despite substantial increase in numbers of cigars produced.

Burley Stocks Continue Decline; Supply Down Slightly From 1960

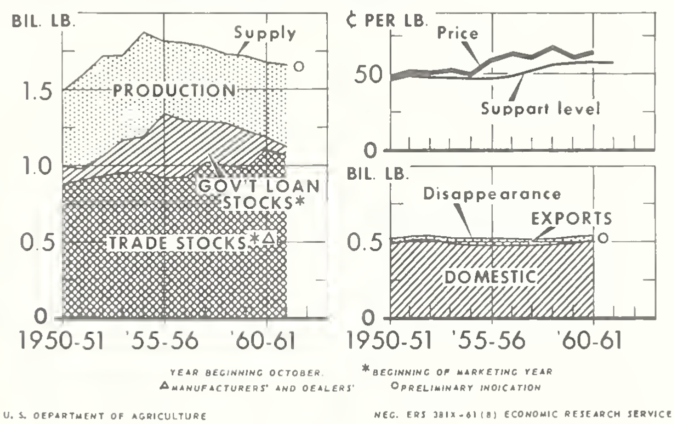


Fig. 91 See Table 71

Tobacco Used in U. S. for Cigarettes Likely To Reach New High in 1961

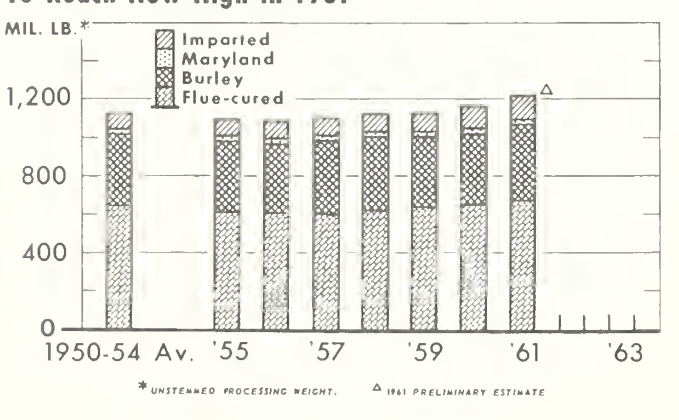


Fig. 92 See Table 72

Consumption of Most U. S. Types in Cigars Is Down

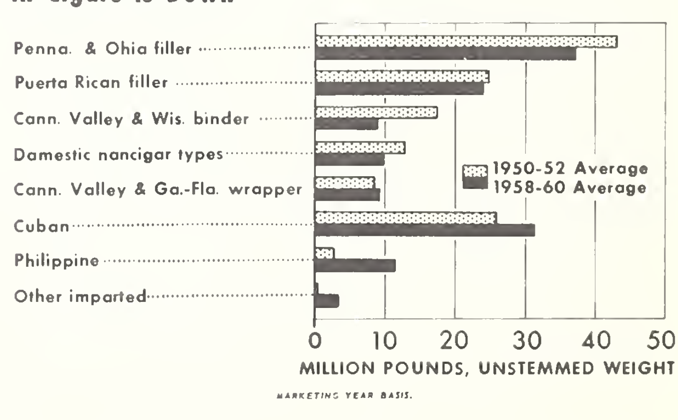


Fig. 93 See Table 73

Growing World Tobacco Consumption Aids U. S. Leaf Exports

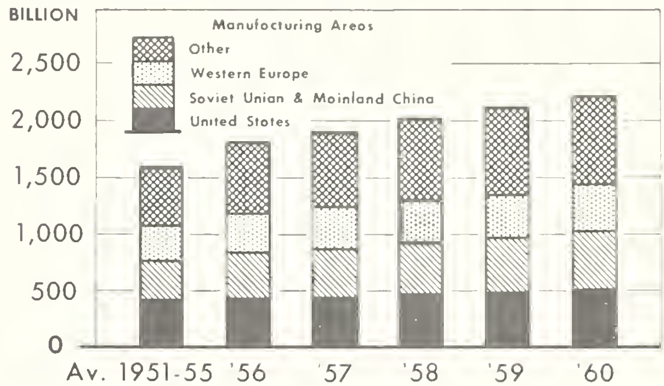
U.S. leaf exports reached 503 million pounds in fiscal 1961, ending a four year decline. With the assistance of growing world demand, the U. S. may be able to maintain its large volume of tobacco exports, although its share of world trade is expected to continue declining.

Cigarette output is increasing in all the areas of the world. The most rapid increases are in Oceania and Asia; Europe shows the greatest increase in tobacco imports.

The countries composing the Outer Seven (EFTA) and Common Market import about half the tobacco entering world trade. The countries in the European Free Trading Area import 98 percent of their tobacco requirements; six Common Market countries combined import about 60 percent. The Soviet Union and Eastern Europe import over 300 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco annually.

The United States now supplies about 33 percent of the Free World tobacco exports; Rhodesias-Nyasaland, 13 percent; Greece and Turkey, 17 percent; and Latin America, 13 percent. Exports by others account for 26 percent. Japan, Republic of South Africa, and the Philippines' exports are rising. Bulgaria's exports are rapidly increasing while Mainland China's are declining. Growing world tobacco consumption has benefited U.S. exporters by creating greater demand.

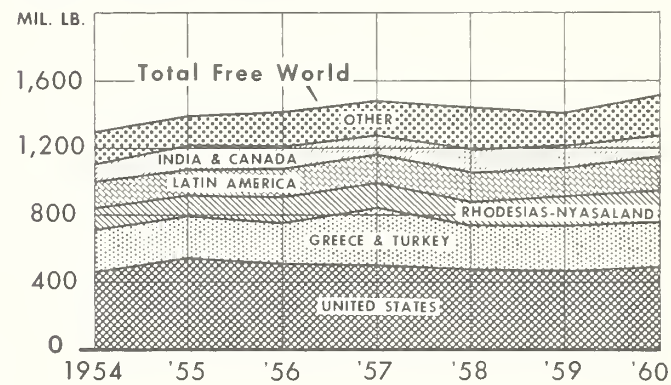
Rise in World Cigarette Output Increases Tobacco Requirements



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 2263 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Fig. 95 See Table 75

U. S. Tobacco Exports Steady While Competitors Gain

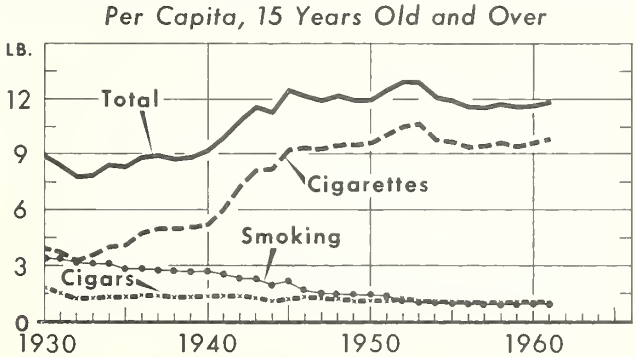


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 2261 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Fig. 96 See Table 76

Use of Tobacco Leaf Per Person in 1961 Highest in 6 Years

Per Capita, 15 Years Old and Over

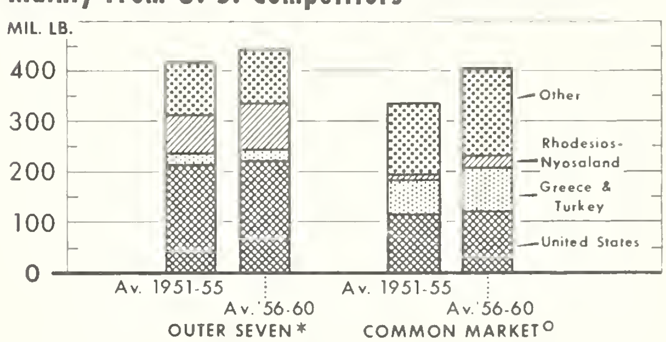


UNSTEMMED PROCESSING-WEIGHT EQUIVALENT CONSUMED IN UNITED STATES AND BY OVERSEAS FORCES.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 424-61 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 94 See Table 74

Rise in Europe's Tobacco Imports Comes Mainly From U. S. Competitors



* CONSTITUTES COUNTRIES OF (EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION) INCLUDING THE UNITED KINGDOM, AUSTRIA, NORWAY, DENMARK, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND AND PORTUGAL.

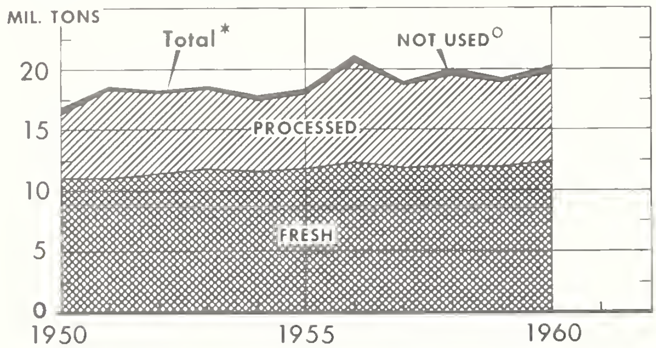
O (EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY) INCLUDES WEST GERMANY, FRANCE, ITALY, BELGIUM, NETHERLANDS, AND LUXEMBOURG.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 2262 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Fig. 97 See Table 77

Vegetables and Potatoes: Use Per Person About Stable

Vegetable Production Increases a Fifth in Past Decade

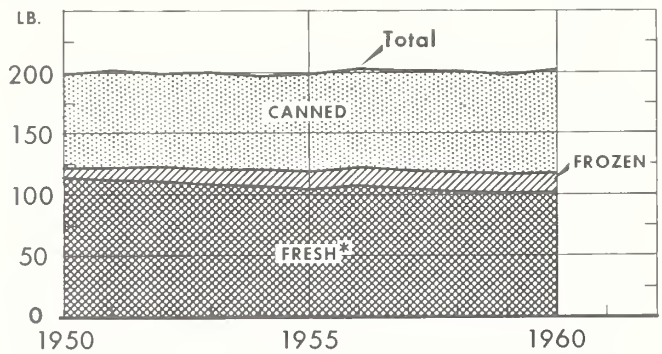


* INCLUDING MELONS
○ UNHARVESTED ON ACCOUNT OF ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, AND SHRINKAGE AND LOSS OF DRY ONIONS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 341-61 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 98 See Table 78

Use of Vegetables Per Person About Stable Since 1950



CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION. FRESH EQUIVALENT BASIS * EXCLUDING MELONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 343-61 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

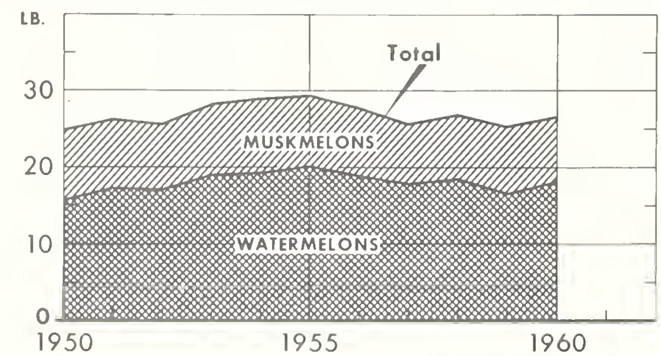
Fig. 99 See Table 78

During the past decade, expansion of the vegetable industry has about kept pace with the growth in population. Total production of vegetables increased from about 17 million tons in 1950 to a little over 20 million tons in 1960. About two-thirds of the gain was due to increased production for processing. Total consumption of vegetables per person remained relatively stable during the last 10 years at around 200 pounds (fresh equivalent) per year.

But there was a significant change in the form in which vegetables were used. There was a sharp increase in the use of canned vegetables, and use of frozen items more than doubled. These increases were about offset by a decline in use of fresh vegetables. Processed vegetables, which in 1950 made up a little more than 40 percent of total consumption, now make up about half the total. With prospects of further advancements in processing technology and continued emphasis on convenience foods, processing is likely to continue to gain in importance.

Like vegetables, total consumption of potatoes per person is about the same as a decade ago. The halting, in recent years, of the long-time downward trend in potato consumption was due largely to the rapid expansion in use of processed products. About 51 million hundredweight of 1960-crop pota-

Melon Consumption Per Person Up Slightly During Decade

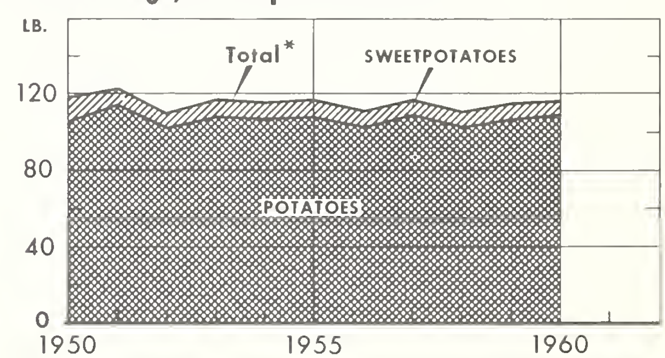


CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 344-61 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 100 See Table 79

Potato Consumption About Same as 10 Years Ago; Sweetpotatoes Down



CIVILIAN PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION
* INCLUDES FRESH WEIGHT EQUIVALENT OF CANNED AND FROZEN POTATOES AND CANNED SWEETPOTATOES.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 342-61 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 101 See Table 79

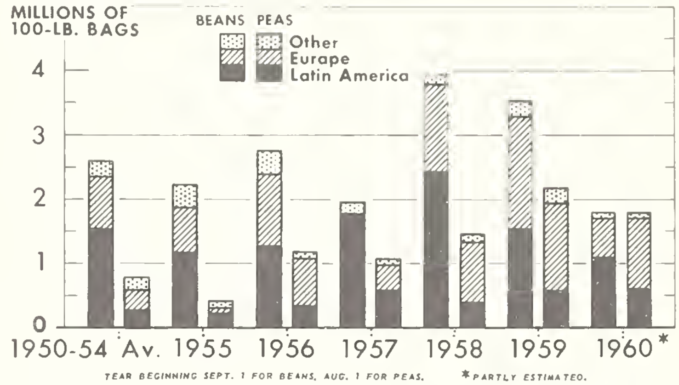
Foreign Trade in Vegetables Up; Potato Imports Down

toes, or about one-fourth of the total used for food, were used in processing. Potato chips and shoestrings led all other items, taking about two-fifths of all potatoes used in food processing. But frozen french fries and other frozen products took 15 million hundredweight, and dehydrated products about 10 million hundredweight. Consumption of sweetpotatoes per person declined materially in the past decade. Consumption of dry beans and peas continues to trend downward.

The volume of U.S. vegetable exports is typically larger than imports. Consumption of processed vegetables in Northern Europe is likely to increase during the next few years, perhaps giving the United States a chance to export larger amounts of both frozen and canned vegetables to that area. Canada, the most important market for U.S. vegetables, affords good opportunities for increased exports of fresh winter and spring vegetables.

United States dry bean and pea exports suffered a cutback in 1961 due largely to loss of the large Cuban market for beans, and decreased shipments of both beans and peas to important European markets. However, the long-time trend appears promising in view of the general uptrend of U.S. exports to most markets, and increasing efforts of traders to expand markets and improve trading practices.

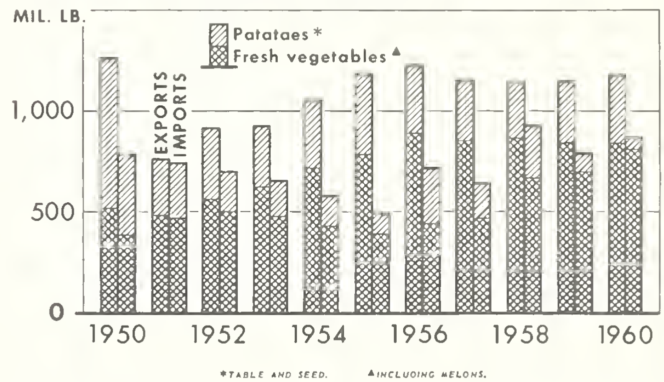
U. S. Exports of Dry Beans and Peas Decline



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. FAS 2279 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Fig. 103 *See Table 80*

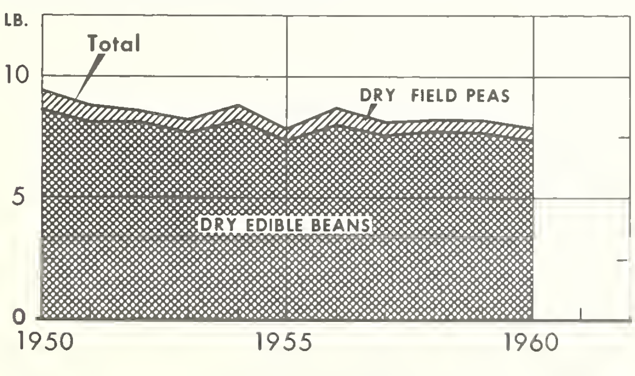
Fresh Vegetable and Potato Exports Level Off; Fresh Imports Rising



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FAS NEG. 2265 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Fig. 104 *See Table 81*

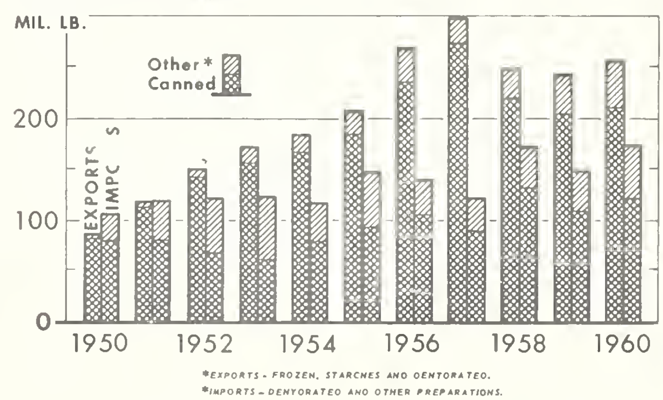
Consumption of Dry Beans and Peas Declines Since 1950



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 340-61 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 102 *See Table 79*

Processed Vegetable Exports Rise; Imports Up Slightly



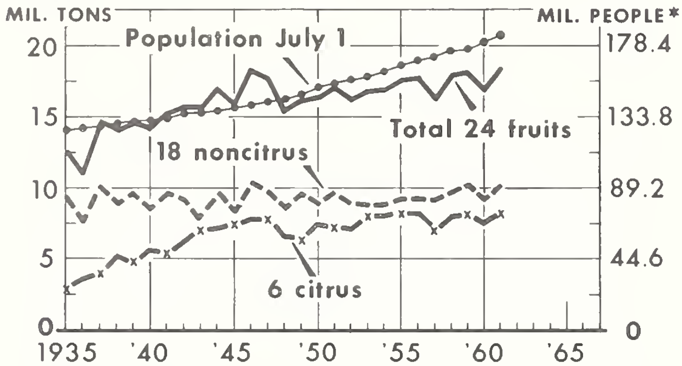
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FAS NEG. 2268 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Fig. 105 *See Table 81*

618100 O - 61 - 5

Fruit: Output Rises Slowly as Per Capita Use Holds Steady

Postwar Growth in Population Exceeds Gain in Fruit Output

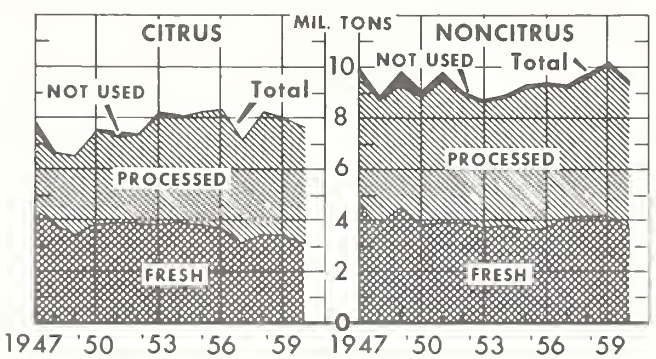


1961 PARTLY ESTIMATED
* SCALE ARRANGED SO THAT 1947-49 AVERAGES FOR POPULATION AND TOTAL PRODUCTION ARE IDENTICAL

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 370-61 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 106 See Table 82

Use of Fruit for Processing Now Exceeds Fresh Fruit Use



DATA PREPARED FROM UTILIZATION REPORTS OF STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE
1960 CITRUS INDICATIONS AS OF JULY 1, 1961. 1960 NONCITRUS PRELIMINARY.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 400-61 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 107 See Table 85

Since 1935, production of citrus fruit increased substantially, yet did not quite reach the level of noncitrus, which showed no marked trend. Total output of fruit gained at a faster rate than population until 1947, thereafter at a slower pace.

Use of both citrus and noncitrus fruit for processing has continued to increase during postwar years. In recent years, considerably more fruit has been processed, especially canned and frozen, than used fresh.

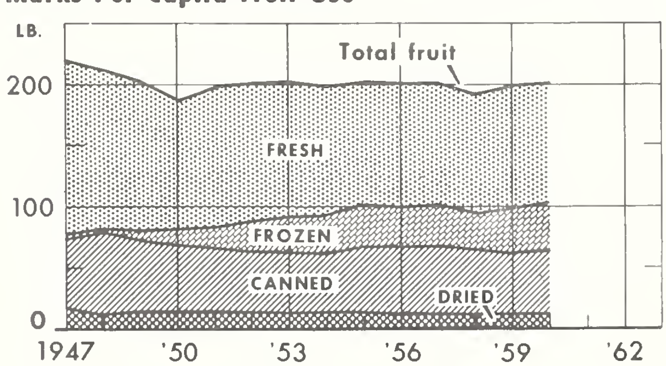
Per capita consumption of fruit, fresh and processed combined on a fresh equivalent basis, has tended to level off at 200 pounds in postwar years. But over the same years, per capita consumption of frozen fruit and fruit juices has mounted greatly, while that of fresh and dried has declined. Increases in canned fruit about offset decreases in canned fruit juices.

Since 1947, production of oranges, the leading citrus fruit, has advanced considerably, but production of grapefruit has not changed greatly in level. Output of lemons has tended to increase, especially in recent years.

Production of grapes, apples, and peaches, which comprise most of the annual tonnage of noncitrus fruits, did not change greatly in level in postwar years. But recent crops of apples and peaches have been up somewhat.

Production of the 4 edible tree nuts --

Large Gain in Frozen Items Marks Per Capita Fruit Use

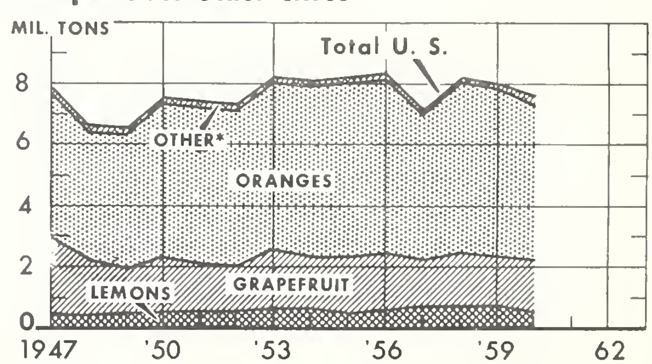


FRESH EQUIVALENT BASIS. 1960 PRELIMINARY.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 399-61 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 108 See Table 83

Oranges Lead Substantially In Output Over Other Citrus



* INCLUDES TANGERINES, TANGELOS, AND LIMES. 1960 INDICATIONS AS OF JULY 1, 1961.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 398-61 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 109 See Table 84

Total Exports of Fruit Have More Than Doubled Since 1950

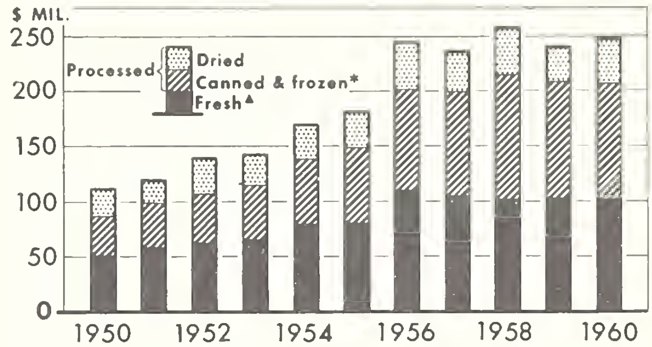
almonds, filberts, pecans, and walnuts -- in postwar years has been marked by frequent wide year-to-year swings in output and by an upward trend. The rising trend was due mostly to gains in almonds and pecans, which with walnuts comprise most of the annual tonnage.

U.S. fruit exports to Canada and Western Europe (the best markets for these products) have increased greatly during the past 10 years. Shipments to Canada are more than double the 1950 level and those to Western Europe are approximately triple. In 1960, almost 84 percent of fruit exports, worth $208 million, went to the above areas. Total fruit exports have leveled off since 1956.

The value of exports of canned and frozen fruit have tripled over the decade; fresh fruit exports have doubled; and dried fruit exports rose 50 percent. This trend toward increased trade in processed fruit is expected to continue as incomes rise in Western Europe and as the supermarket type of retailing gains ground. An inequitable establishment of external tariffs of the Common Market would cause a reversal of these trends.

The picture for the 1961-62 fruit marketing season shows some promise, due to short apple and pear crops in Europe, and some recent relaxation in the stringent import controls for canned fruit.

Gains in Fruit Exports Largest for Canned and Frozen Items

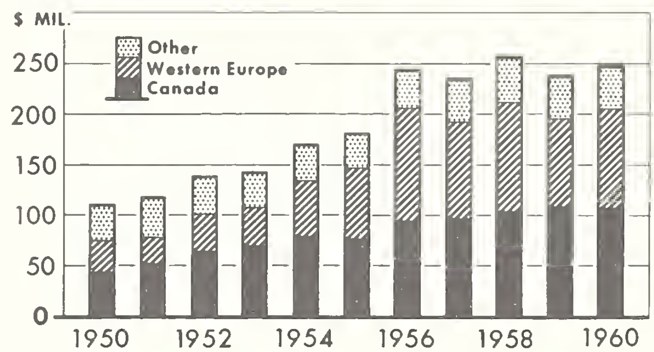


*INCLUDES FRUIT PREPARATIONS ▲NOT INCLUDING MELONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FAS NEG. 2266 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Fig. 111 See Table 88

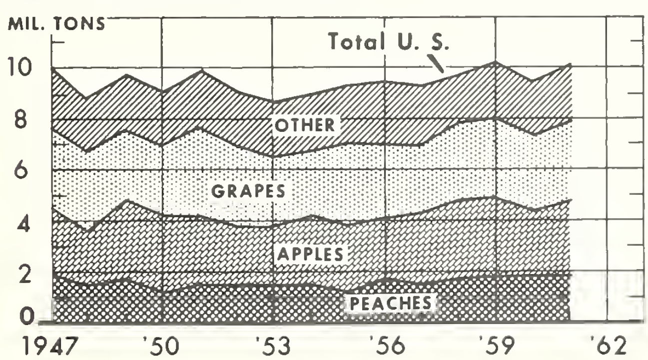
Value of Fruit Exports to Canada and Western Europe Increases



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FAS NEG. 2267 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Fig. 112 See Table 89

Grapes, Apples, and Peaches Make Up Most of Noncitrus Production

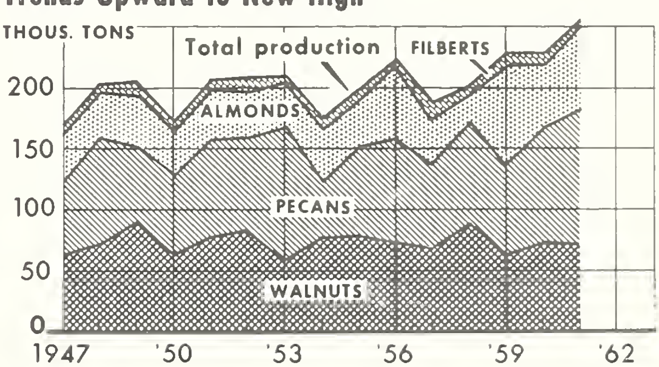


1961 INDICATIONS AS OF AUGUST 1.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 397-61 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 110 See Table 86

Output of 4 Edible Tree Nuts Trends Upward to New High



1961 INDICATIONS AS OF AUGUST 1.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 401-61 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 113 See Table 87

Cotton: U. S. and Foreign Stocks Smaller

U. S. and World Stocks of Cotton Lowest Since 1953

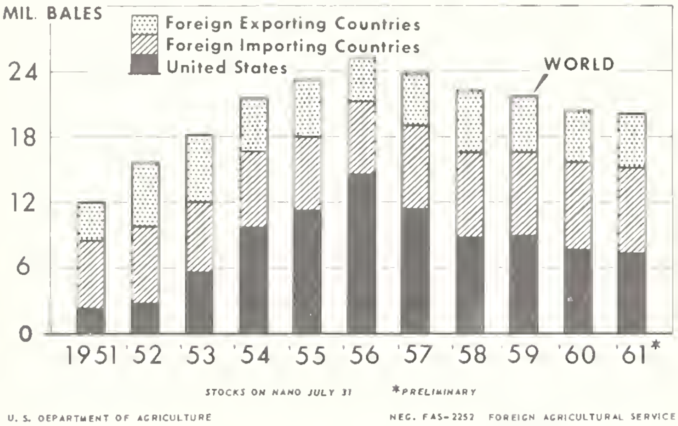


Fig. 114 See Table 90

U. S. Cotton Use Larger Than Production

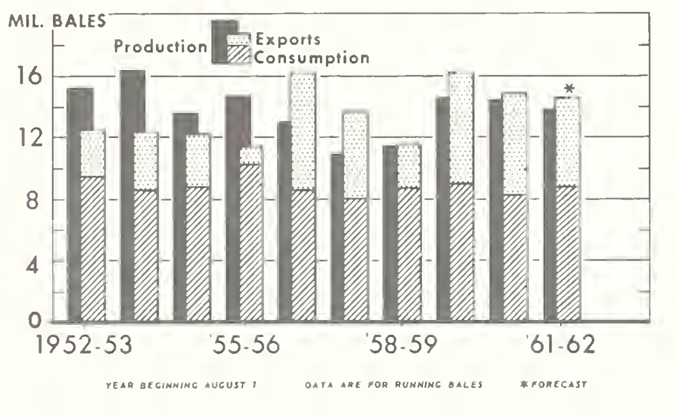


Fig. 115 See Table 91

Foreign Consumption of Cotton Outstrips Foreign Production

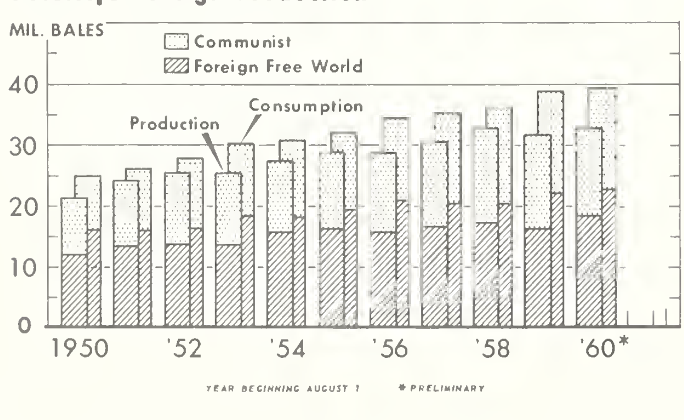


Fig. 116 See Table 92

The carryover of cotton in the world has steadily declined since the peak of 1956 and a further slight decline is in prospect for the 1961-62 season. On August 1, 1961, world stocks of cotton were estimated at about 20.0 million bales--the lowest since 1953.

The carryover in the United States has shown an even sharper decline. On August 1, 1956, the United States held about 14.5 million bales of cotton, but on August 1, 1961, the carryover was down to 7.2 million bales. By August 1, 1962, U.S. stocks are expected to be about the same as in 1961.

The decline in the world carryover was caused by consumption exceeding production. Consumption in the foreign free world has moved steadily upward to a record high of 22.8 million bales in 1960-61. On the other hand, acreage planted to cotton in the foreign free world since 1955 has slightly increased.

World consumption of cotton in recent years has reached record levels. Because consumption abroad has increased faster than production, exports from the United States have been relatively large over the past 5 years. From the 1956-57 marketing year through 1960-61, average annual exports were about 6.0 million running bales compared with approximately 3.6 million in the preceding 5 seasons. The increase caused disappearance to rise and the carryover to decline in the past 5 years.

World Cotton Trade Continues at High Level in 1961-62

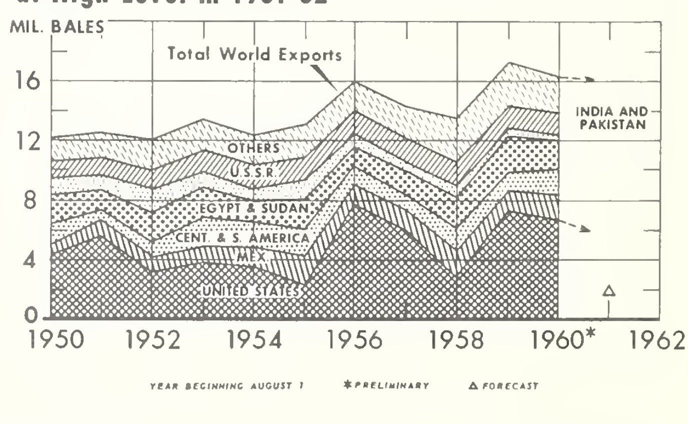


Fig. 117 See Table 93

Disappearance Outstrips Production in Recent Years

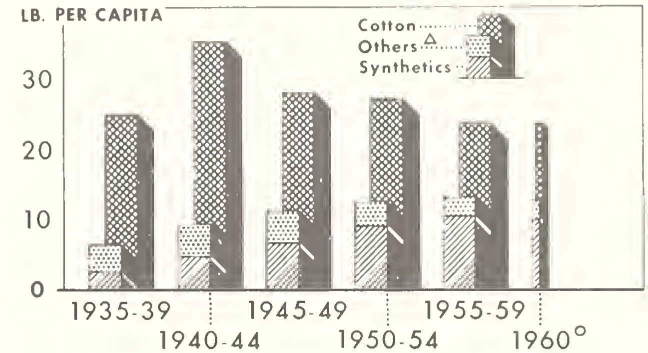
Yields of cotton per acre in the United States have been trending upward for many years, but the average yield has been successively lower since the record high of 1958. Nevertheless, the average yield in 1961 was still well above 400 pounds per harvested acre. Production of cotton is expected to be slightly below disappearance in 1961-62.

U.S. domestic per capita consumption of cotton has tended to stabilize in recent years. However, per capita mill consumption has continued a downward trend. The stabilization of domestic consumption as contrasted with mill consumption simply reflects larger imports of cotton textiles in recent years.

The average price received by farmers for all cotton from the 1960 crop was 30.1 cents per pound, the lowest price since the crop of 1957. In mid-September, the average price for upland cotton was above a year earlier and was about 32.76 cents per pound.

World cotton trade reached record levels in the late 1950's. It was stimulated by the widening gap of foreign consumption over production and more stable prices at lower levels following the inauguration of U. S. export programs in 1956. The rising trends in prices of upland-type cotton in world import markets, which began in 1959, is continuing under the influence of a close balance in the supply-demand relationship.

Downtrend in Cotton Consumption Slowed

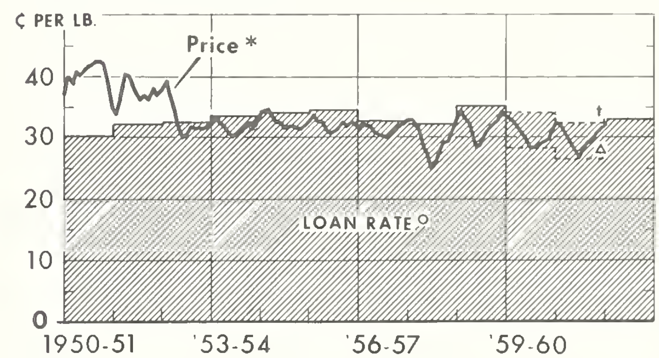


MILL CONSUMPTION PLUS FIBER EQUIVALENT OF TEXTILE IMPORTS AND LESS EQUIVALENT OF TEXTILE EXPORTS. △WOOL, FLAX AND SILK. °PRELIMINARY.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 428-61 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 119 See Table 95

Farm Price of Cotton Close to Support Level

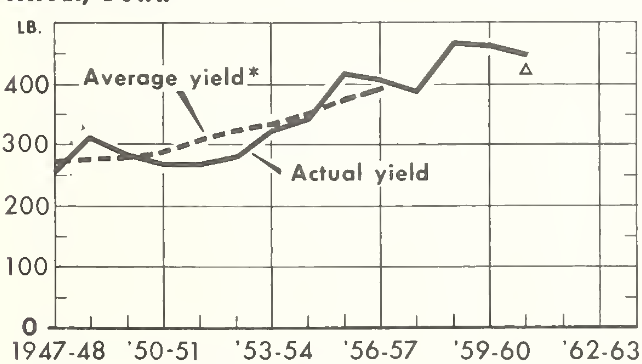


BY MONTHS, YEAR BEGINNING AUG. 1. * AV. PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS. † PURCHASE RATE - CHOICE A △ LOAN RATE - CHOICE B. ° BASIS, MIDDLING 1-INCH STAPLE, AV. LOCATION.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 427-61 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 120 See Table 96

U. S. Long-Term Cotton Yield Trends Up; Actual, Down

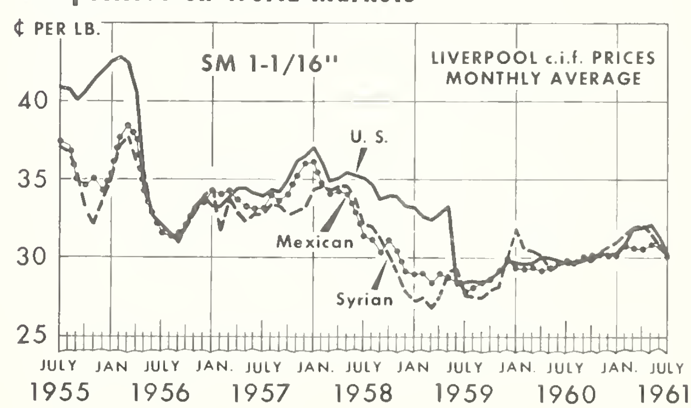


YEAR BEGINNING AUGUST 1.
* 9-YEAR MOVING AVERAGE - CENTERED. △ PRELIMINARY.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 231X-61 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 118 See Table 94

Cotton Prices Continue Competitive on World Markets



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. FAS-2254 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Fig. 121 See Table 97

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Raw Wool Imports Up; Domestic Use Down; Prices Stable

Imports of dutiable raw wool in 1961 will increase moderately above the 75 million pound, clean content, level of 1960. Duty-free raw wool imports will probably be slightly less than the 154 million pound, clean content, level of a year ago. Imports of apparel and carpet wool textile products in 1961 will be somewhat less than the 132 million pound raw wool equivalent of a year earlier, due chiefly to lower imports of woven fabrics. Exports of wool textile products will be about the same as 1959 and 1960.

Domestic production of wool in 1961 will be about the same as a year earlier. Shorn wool production in 1961 at 264 million pounds, grease basis, is 1 percent less than in 1960 due to a similar decrease in sheep numbers. This will probably be offset by a slight increase in pulled wool, mainly because of an increase in slaughter in 1961. Some further moderate decline in sheep numbers and shorn wool production can be expected in 1962.

Domestic per capita apparel wool consumption in 1961 will probably be slightly lower than the 1.9 pounds in 1960, due to lower imports of apparel textile products. Per capita mill use is expected to be about the same as the 1.4 pounds in 1960. Consumption of apparel wool at the mill level has been increasing since spring, reflecting increases in consumer incomes and expenditures. This boost in mill use will probably result in a moderate increase in mill consumption in 1962. Both per capita domestic and mill consumption of carpet wool in 1961 will be moderately below 1960 levels.

Prices received by growers for shorn wool averaged in the narrow range of 41 to 42 cents per pound, grease basis, during the first half of the 1961 marketing year. With the limited quantity of the 1961 clip still in producers' hands, prices can be expected to remain relatively stable through the early months of 1962 instead of declining as has occurred during the latter part of the 5 previous seasons. With an expected increase in consumer incomes and expenditures late this year and in 1962 and a step-up in Government procurement, a moderate price rise can be expected in early 1962.

Imports of Raw Wool Up and Apparel Products Down; Output Same

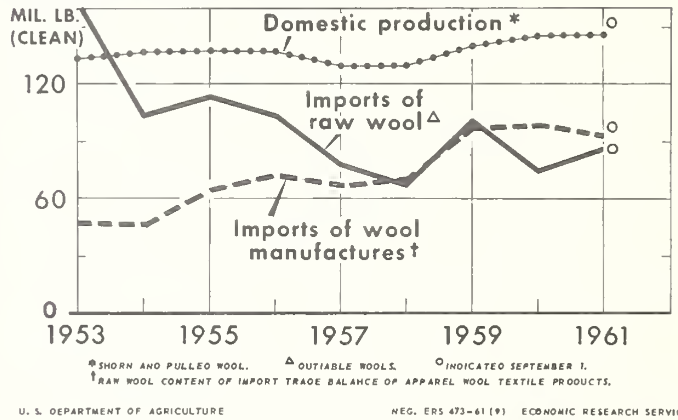


Fig. 122 *See Table 98*

Total Domestic Apparel Wool Use Down; Mill Use Stable

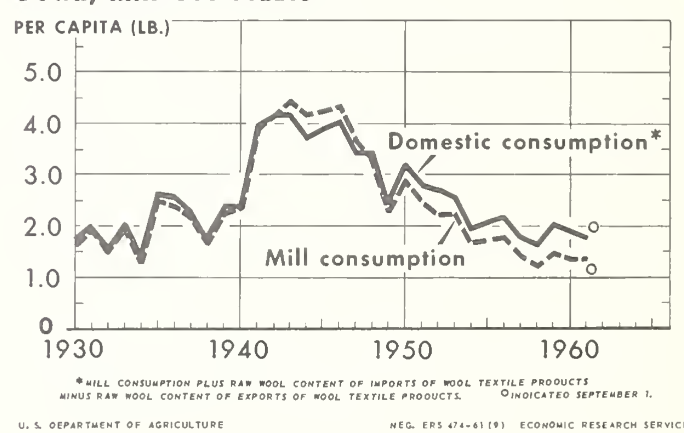


Fig. 123 *See Table 99*

Wool Price to Growers Relatively Stable; Incentive Level Same

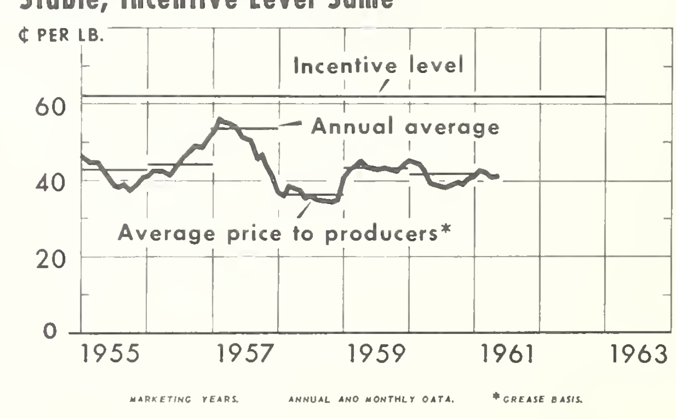


Fig. 124 *See Table 100*

United States Largest Importer of Tropical Products

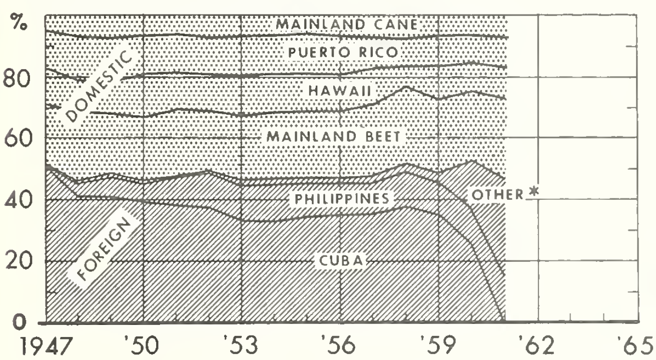
No sugar from Cuba has entered the United States since July 1960. Cuba's sugar quota, about one-third of U.S. requirements, has been replaced with nonquota sugar from many countries, including Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, and Brazil.

As a result of rising U.S. sugar requirements and deficits in the quotas assigned to Hawaii and Puerto Rico, marketing quotas for domestic beet sugar have risen sharply. To meet these quotas, acreage controls on sugar beets were removed for the 1961 crop. The limitation of processing facilities was responsible for holding the acreage increase to 15 percent.

The United States is the world's largest importer of coffee, cocoa, tea, cane sugar, rubber, bananas, and other tropical products. In 1960, the value of tropical products imported was over one-half of all U.S. agricultural imports. Coffee, the leading import, accounted for 26 percent and cocoa 4 percent. Many countries are primarily dependent on these products as earners of foreign exchange.

In recent years, rapidly increasing production of coffee and cocoa has resulted in declining prices. This reduced the value of U. S. agricultural imports in 1960 to the lowest levels since 1949, and depressed economic conditions in several exporting countries.

Halting Sugar Imports From Cuba Forces Change in Suppliers

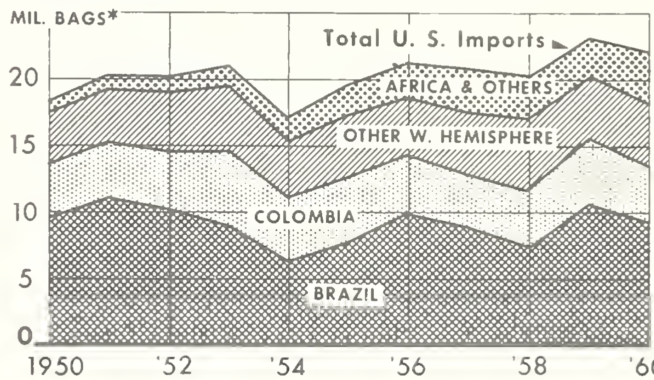


* MAINLY MEXICO, PERU, BRAZIL, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, WEST INDIES, INDIA, AND FORMOSA
1961 BASED ON QUOTAS AS OF AUG. 7, 1961.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 321-61 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 125 See *Table 101*

U. S. Buys Coffee From All Producing Areas

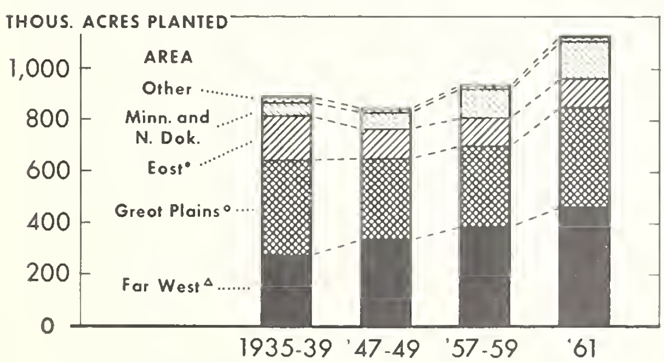


* BAGS OF 132.276 POUNDS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. FAS 2255 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Fig. 127 See *Table 103*

Freed From Controls, Sugar Beet Acreage Rises Sharply in 1961

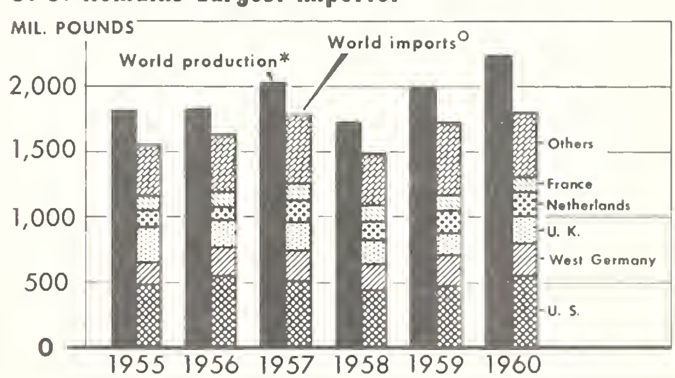


* MICHIGAN, OHIO, WISCONSIN. ○ MONTANA, WYOMING, COLORADO, NEBRASKA, KANSAS.
△ CALIFORNIA, OREGON, WASHINGTON, IDAHO, UTAH.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 320-61 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 126 See *Table 102*

World Cocoa Bean Output Reaches Record Level; U. S. Remains Largest Importer



* YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER 1 OF PREVIOUS YEAR. ○ CALENDAR YEAR, EXCLUDING COCOA PRODUCTS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. FAS 2256 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Fig. 128 See *Table 104*

FAMILY LIVING

The increase between 1950 and 1960 in the U.S. population resulted from

addition of	40.9 million through births	
loss of	15.6 million through deaths	
addition of	2.7 million through net immigration	

for a total of about 28.0 million more people in the country than 10 years earlier.

All States had net gains through natural increase but many States (27 in all) lost through net outmigration, although only 3 States -- Arkansas, Mississippi, and West Virginia -- and the District of Columbia had fewer people in 1960 than in 1950.

All States but West Virginia, Arkansas, and Mississippi are likely to increase in population between 1960 and 1970. Projections of the total resident population in each State in the chart below are based on assumptions (a) of levels of fertility, mortality, and net immigration that will yield about the same percentage increase in the population of the United States in the next decade as experienced between 1950 and 1960 (19 percent), and (b) net interstate migration during each 5-year period 1960-65 and 1965-70 will equal one-half the amount which occurred in the 1950-60 period. Greatest gains may be expected in Arizona, Florida, Nevada, Alaska, and California.

The 1960 Census Shows 179.3 Million People in U. S. - Increase of 19 Percent Since 1950

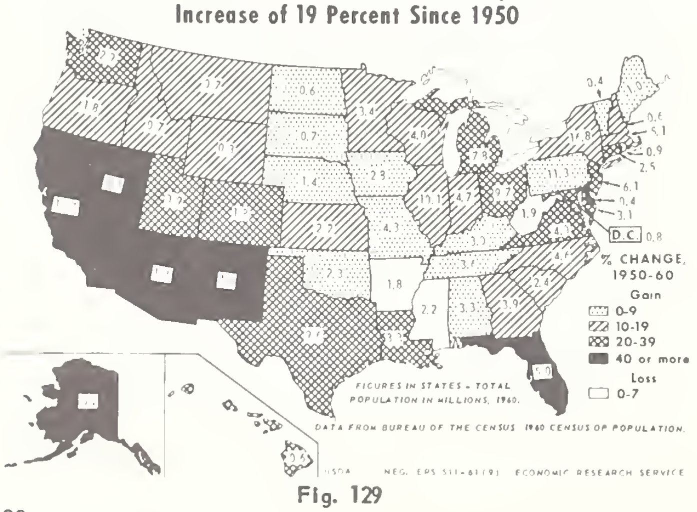


Fig. 129

Total Population Likely To Continue To Increase From 1960 to 1970 in Nearly All States

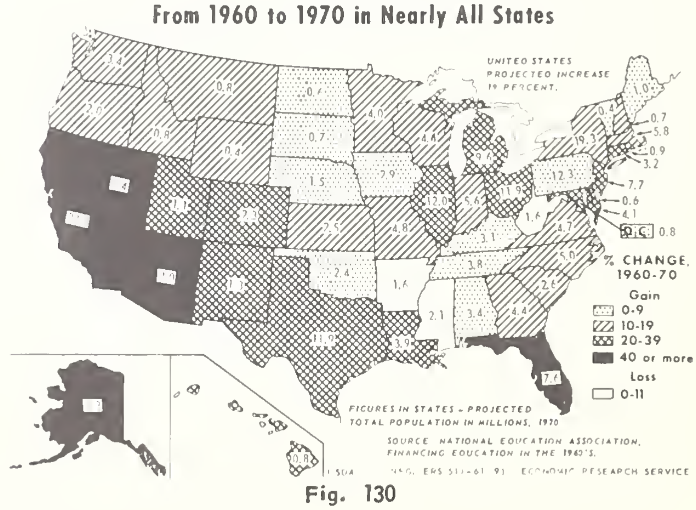


Fig. 130

Consumer Prices, in General, Rise; but Components Vary

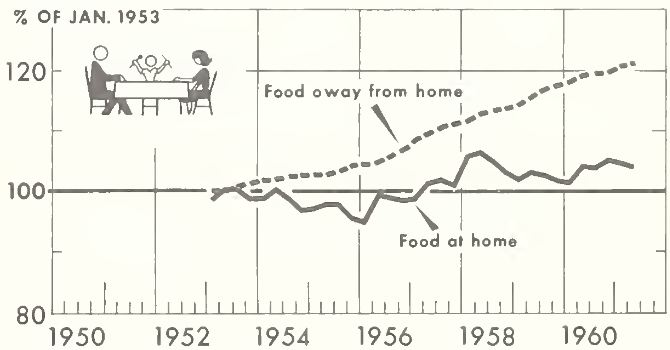
Prices of consumer goods and services, as a whole, increased about 12 percent between the end of 1952 and June 1961. However, prices of some of the major components of the total index rose considerably less than 12 percent; others, considerably more. Also, prices of subgroups making up the major components changed at different rates, and in different directions. The charts presented here show some of the changes in the subgroup indexes based on December 1952 or January 1953 prices, rather than the 1947-49 base of the official Consumer Price Index.

Food: Prices of food bought to be prepared and eaten at home increased considerably less than food eaten away from home (4 percent and 21 percent, respectively). Prices of food bought and eaten in places like restaurants, cafeterias, and drive-ins reflect increased labor costs to a greater extent than those of foods purchased for home consumption. Food prices as a whole rose about 7 percent--less than the increase for all consumer goods and services.

Apparel: Prices of wool and cotton clothing increased slightly, whereas those for manmade fibers dropped. Prices of shoes, which account for about 15 percent of the weight in the apparel index, advanced about 25 percent. The apparel group overall was only about 4 percent higher this year than at the beginning of the period. The rather sharp rise in prices of apparel in 1951 was the result of scare buying in anticipation of shortages at the beginning of the Korean crisis.

Housing: Costs of home maintenance and repair (such as painting, reshingling, and refinishing of floors) and of household operation (laundry, dry cleaning, telephone, water, domestic service, fuels, and soaps) increased more than other shelter costs. Price rises for rent and gas and electricity (not shown on the chart) were almost as great. Appliance prices fell to 82 percent of the base price, due partly to the influence of discount houses. Prices of furniture and textile furnishings dropped somewhat, then leveled off. Shelter costs were about 14 percent higher in June 1961 than in December 1952.

Prices of Meals Away From Home Increase More Than Food at Home



DATA FROM BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS: MARCH 1953 - JUNE 1961.
DATA FOR 1950 - 52 NOT AVAILABLE.

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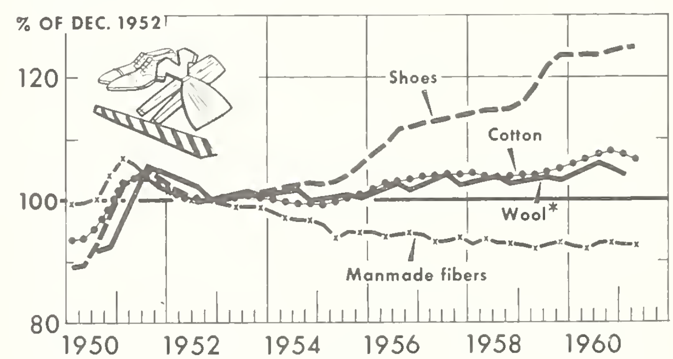
Fig. 131 *See Table 107*

Changes in Apparel Prices Vary Widely



DATA FROM BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS: MARCH 1950 - JUNE 1961.
*AVAILABLE FOR FALL AND WINTER QUARTERS ONLY.

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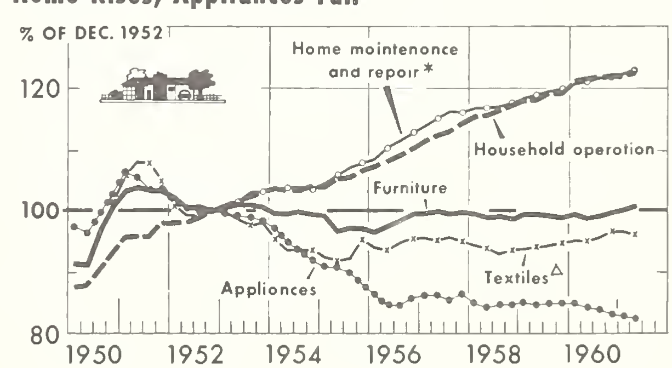
Fig. 132 *See Table 107*

Cost of Operating and Maintaining Home Rises; Appliances Fall



DATA FROM BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS: MARCH 1950 - JUNE 1961.
*NOT AVAILABLE BEFORE DEC. 1952. △NOT AVAILABLE BEFORE DEC. 1950.

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Fig. 133 *See Table 107*

Costs of Medical Care Higher; Many Have Health Insurance

Medical care costs rose considerably more than consumer prices in general from December 1952 to June 1961. This was due mainly to the sharp rise in the cost of medical services, which--like all services--advanced more than commodities.

Hospital rates rose 68 percent, and hospitalization insurance rates increased 88 percent. Physicians' fees were about one-third higher in June 1961 than at the end of 1952; prices of prescriptions and drugs, a commodity subgroup, were up one-eighth. Altogether, medical care costs went up 35 percent during this period.

Hospital Costs Lead Rise in Medical Care Prices

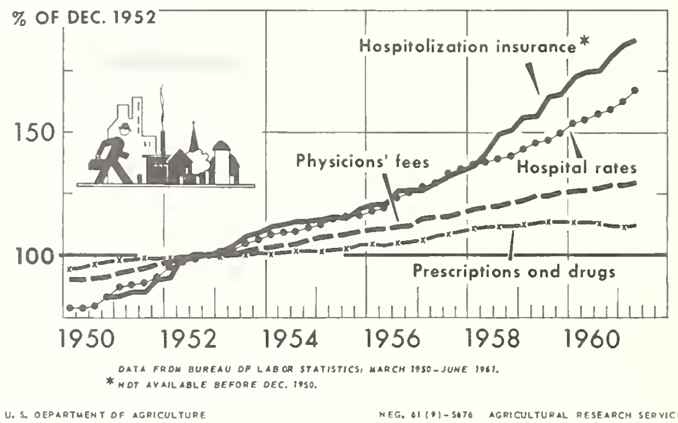


Fig. 134 See Table 107

Urban and rural nonfarm people are considerably better off than farm residents with respect to coverage by voluntary health insurance. A survey made by the U.S. Public Health Service in 1959 showed that more than two-thirds of both urban and rural nonfarm people had voluntary hospital insurance and almost as many had surgical insurance. Among those in the farm population, however, only 45 percent were covered by voluntary insurance for hospitalization and 40 percent by plans providing for surgical care. Relatively few of either the farm or the nonfarm group had insurance for doctors' visits.

Voluntary Health Insurance Lower Among Farm People

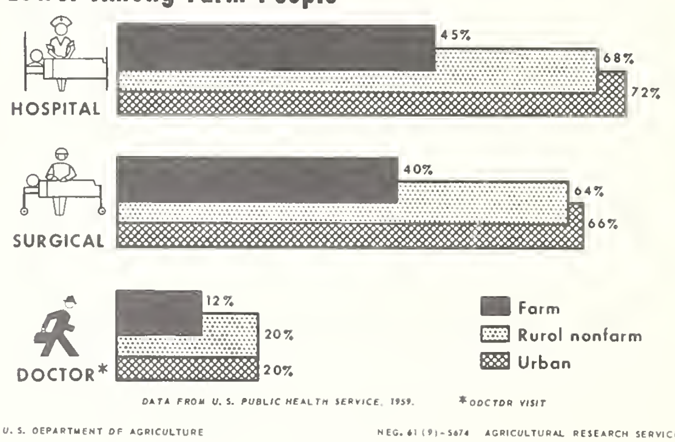


Fig. 135

Although farmers are less adequately covered by voluntary health insurance than are other groups, they are likely to be as much--or more--in need of care for chronic illnesses. Studies conducted by the U.S. Public Health Service in 1957-59 revealed that a slightly larger proportion of farm than nonfarm people had chronic heart conditions, high blood pressure, and hernia, and a considerably larger proportion had arthritis, rheumatism, and related illnesses. On the other hand, somewhat fewer farm than nonfarm residents reported they had such respiratory ailments as asthma and hayfever.

Many Chronic Illnesses Higher Among Farm People

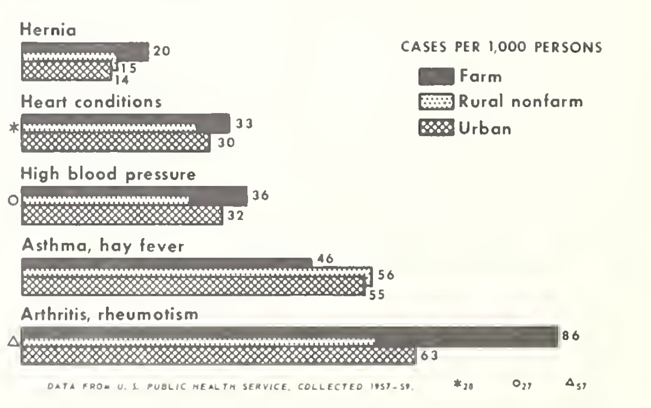
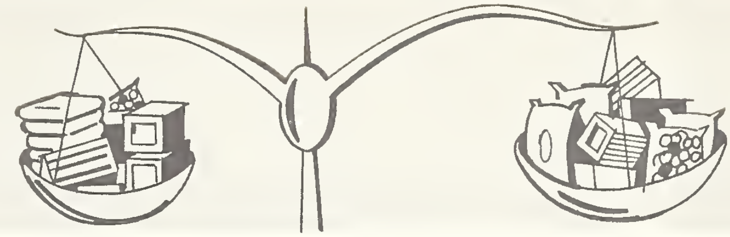


Fig. 136

section 7



WORLD FOOD BUDGET

Projections of food supplies by country indicate that world food production will not increase fast enough in the next five years to provide all countries with an adequate food supply.

For purposes of measuring food needs against available supplies, average daily per capita nutritional reference standards were determined as follows: Calorie requirements to maintain normal health and activity ranging from 2,300 to 2,710, depending on climate, body weight, and sex and age distributions in the different populations; total protein 60 grams, of which animal and pulse, 17 grams and animal protein at least 7 grams; fat requirements at least 15 percent of the calorie standard.

For the sake of simplicity, nutritional deficits were not translated into terms of the wide variety of foods people eat or would like to eat but into a few widely known and used foods. Therefore, on the charts on the following page, differences between consumption and amounts needed to meet nutritional requirements, or unfilled deficits, in nonfat dry milk reflect deficits in animal protein; those in peas and beans reflect deficits in pulse protein; and those in wheat, any remaining, or "other," unfilled deficits in protein and calories after allowing for unfilled deficits in fat.

Western Europe's Wheat Imports Declining; but Coarse Grain and Vegetable Oils Rising

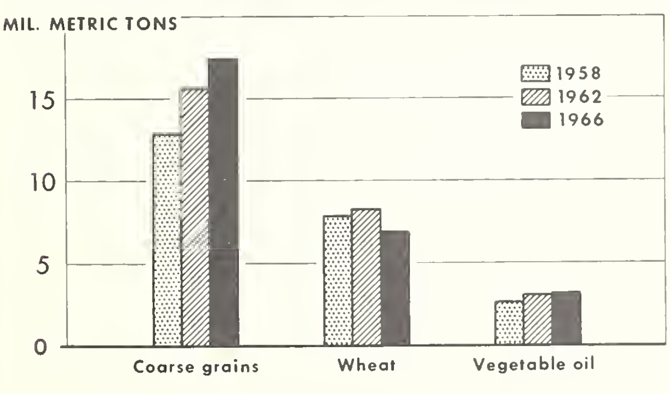


Fig. 137

Eastern Europe's Wheat Export Surplus To Decline

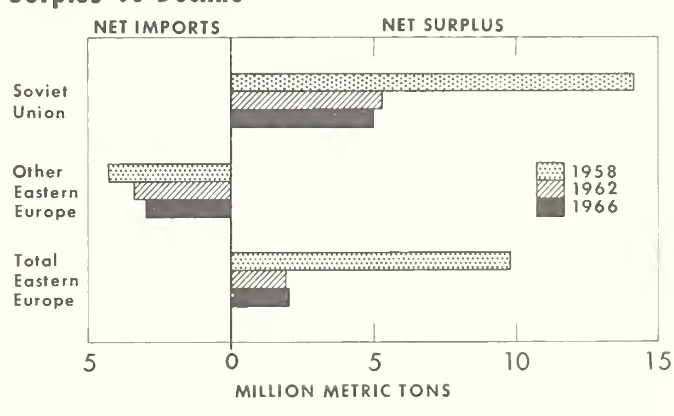


Fig. 138

Diet Deficits Center in Less Developed Areas

The world diet deficit centers in the less developed regions of the world. All countries in Western and in Eastern Europe, including the Soviet Union, as well as Canada, the United States, Australia, and New Zealand, have and will probably continue to have enough food to meet or exceed the nutritional reference standards. Western Europe will remain heavily dependent on imports, though its demand for imported wheat is expected to decline between 1962 and 1966. At the same time, net exports of wheat from Eastern Europe are expected to be much smaller than in 1958--a peak year.

Among the diet-deficit regions, projections for the Far East, not including Communist Asia, point to some improvement in the food supply but a continued large deficit in animal protein (nonfat dry milk) and in "other" protein and calories (wheat). Latin America, Africa, West Asia, and Communist Asia are also expected to continue contributing to the deficit in "other" protein and calories (wheat), a deficit that is projected at the equivalent of about 29 million tons of wheat for both 1962 and 1966. The deficits in animal protein, pulse, and fat are expected to show little change.

Additional information on needs and projected supplies by country and region is available in "The World Food Budget, 1962 and 1966", FAER No. 4, U.S. Department of Agriculture, October 1961.

Far East's* Wheat and Nonfat Dry Milk Deficits To Decrease; Pulse Supplies Adequate

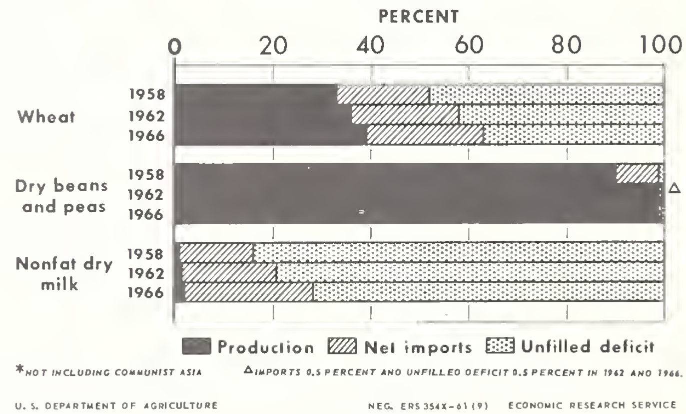


Fig. 140

Latin America's Wheat Imports Will Increase but Not Enough To Meet Diet Deficits

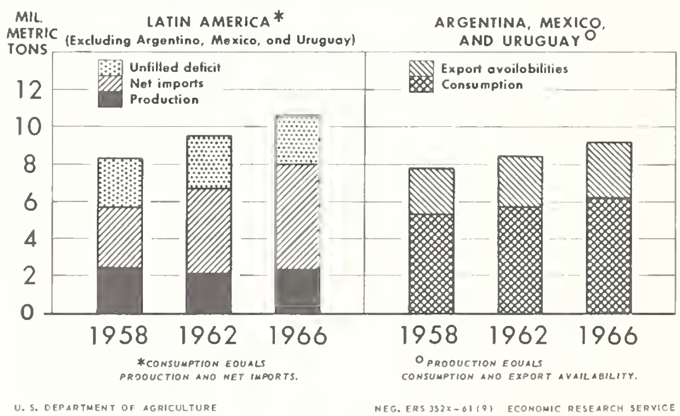


Fig. 141

Africa's and West Asia's Small Deficits in Wheat Expected To Continue

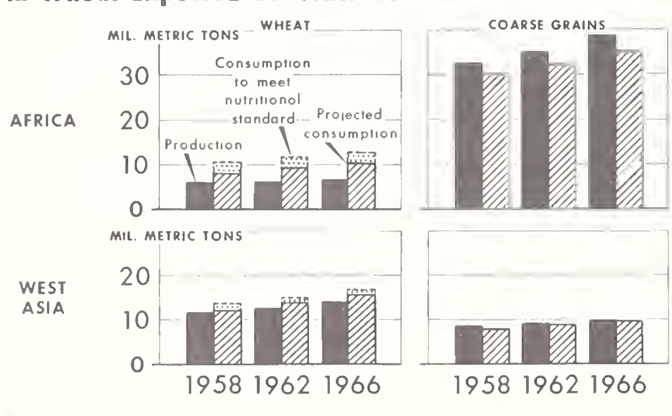


Fig. 139

Wheat Deficit of Diet-Deficit Regions To Exceed Surplus of Other Regions

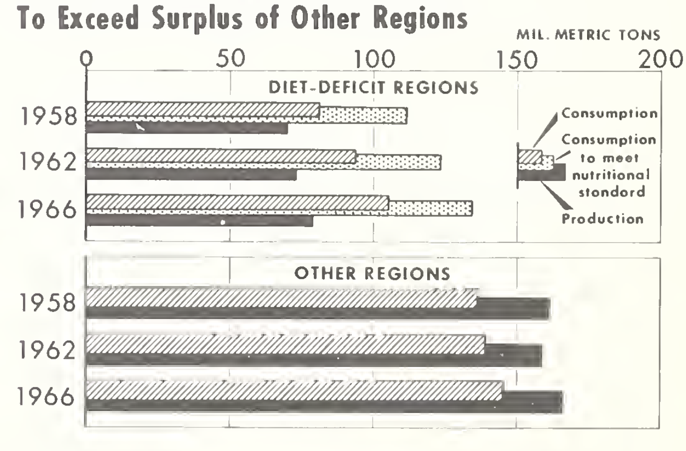
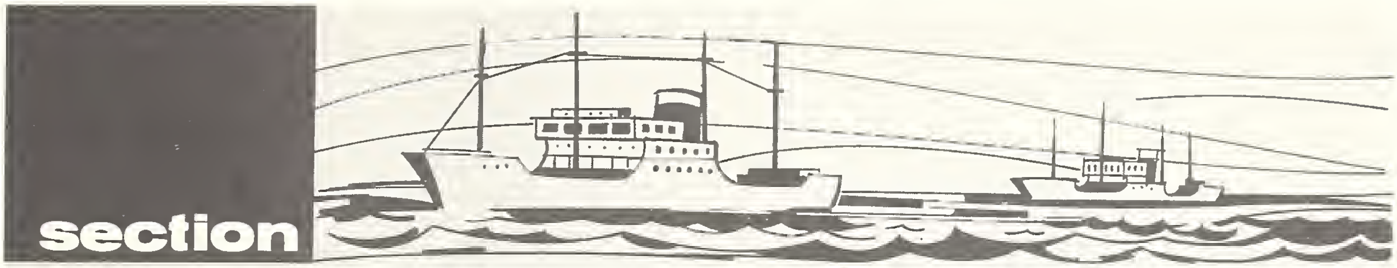


Fig. 142



FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE

Both value and volume of U.S. agricultural exports reached all-time highs in fiscal year 1961. The $4.9 billion value record was 9 percent above the previous year's level and 4 percent above the prior record of 1957, when exports were stimulated by the Suez crisis. Export volume in fiscal 1961 topped the previous record of 1960 by 7 percent.

The current high level of exports is part of an upward trend that got underway early in World War II, following adoption of lend-lease. The downtrend before the war had been brought on largely by the movement in Western Europe toward agricultural self-sufficiency and the accompanying restrictions on trade.

Wheat and cotton accounted for over 90 percent of last year's overall gain. The 660 million bushels of wheat and flour exports were the largest on record. Cotton exports of 7 million bales were the second highest in over a quarter-century.

A record 143 million bushels of soybeans were exported. Other notable records were for corn, hides and skins, variety meats, and poultry meat. Tobacco exports were at a 5-year high. Fruits and dairy products held firm. Major reductions were in animal fats, cottonseed and soybean oils, and vegetables.

U. S. Farm Exports Set Value and Volume Records in 1960-61

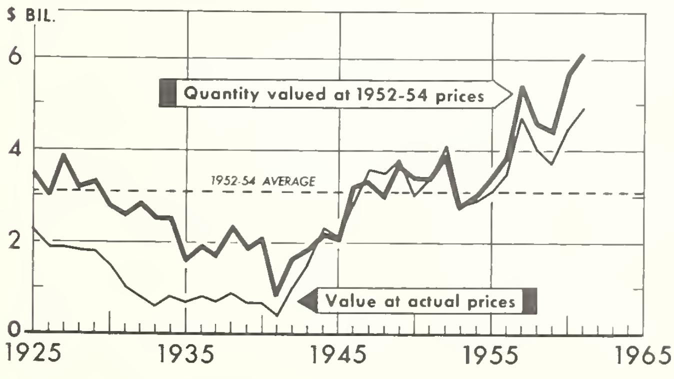


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Fig. 143 *See Table 105*

Wheat and Cotton Lead 1960-61 Advance in Agricultural Exports

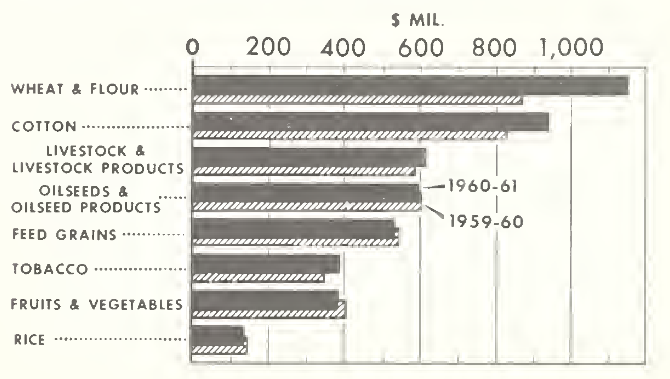

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Fig. 144 *See Table 106*

Exports Hit All-Time Peak; Benefit Many Farm Products

71% of U. S. Agricultural Exports Go to 14 Markets

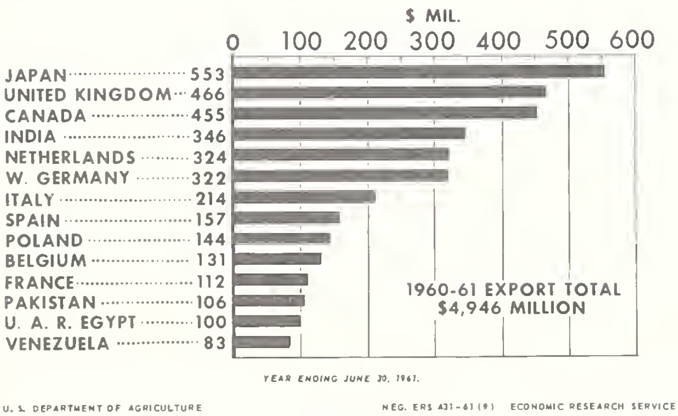


Fig. 145

Exports Provide Big Outlet for Many U. S. Farm Products

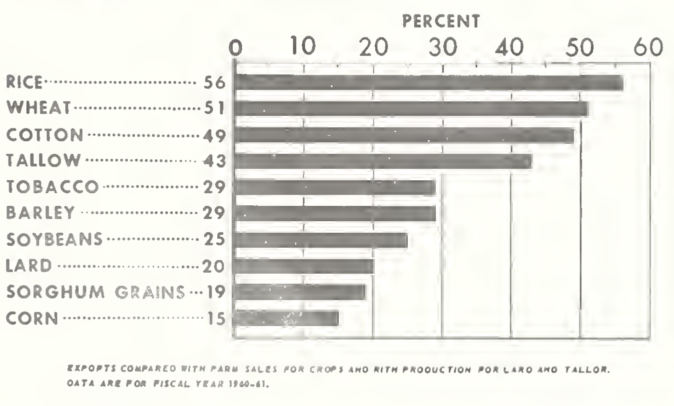


Fig. 146

World Agricultural Trade Volume Advances to New Record in 1960

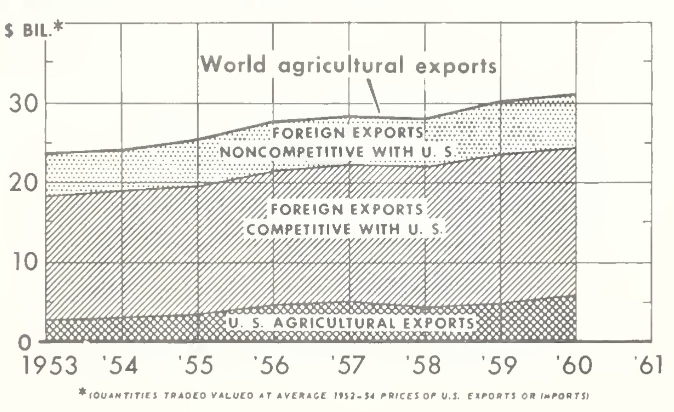


Fig. 147 See *Table 108*

Although agricultural exports moved to over 125 countries, 71 percent went to 14 of them. Japan was the No. 1 market in 1961, displacing the United Kingdom, which has been traditionally the best foreign market. The $553 million worth of farm products sent to Japan was the largest for any country in the postwar period.

Increased shipments to India under Title I of Public Law 480 raised that country to fourth place in 1961 from sixth place in 1960. Other newly developing countries have become bigger outlets for U.S. farm products because of Public Law 480.

Agriculture depends more on exports than the rest of the U.S. economy. Part of the production of nearly every farm community goes abroad, and the nation relies heavily on agriculture for export earnings.

In recent years, the value of agricultural exports has averaged about 13 percent of cash receipts from farm marketings, while nonagricultural exports equaled 8 percent of nonagricultural output. Agriculture's share of total exports now amounts to one-fourth and the output of one acre out of every six harvested went abroad last year. Foreign markets took about half of all the wheat, rice, and cotton sold by farmers in 1960-61.

The selling of farm products in the world market is a highly competitive, big business. About three-fourths of foreign farm products entering world trade compete directly with farm products exported by the United States. World agricultural exports in 1960 rose for the third year in a row, reaching a new peak of over $31 billion (in terms of 1952-54 average prices). U. S. farmers supplied one-fifth of the total.

Last year, for the first time in several years, the United States had less foreign competition in marketing its agricultural products overseas. Foreign trade competitive with products of American agriculture declined 2 percent. In terms of 1952-54 average prices, shipments of these competitive products totaled $18.5 billion in 1960 compared with $18.8 billion in 1959.

Government Programs Aid Expansion of Farm Exports

Of the $4.9 billion worth of U.S. agricultural exports in fiscal year 1961, $3.4 billion were commercial sales for dollars, and $1.5 billion moved under P. L. 480 and the Mutual Security Act (foreign currency sales, donations, and barter).

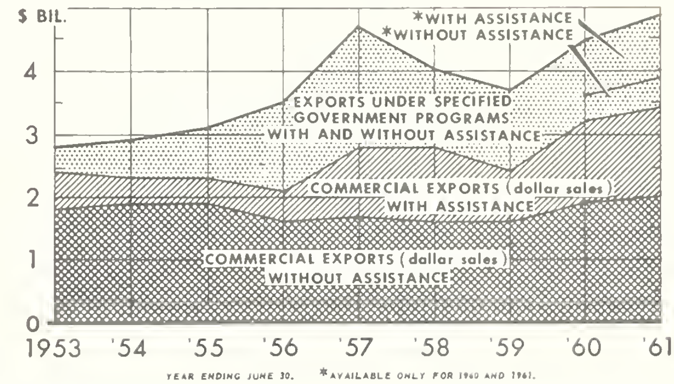
In order for major products such as wheat, cotton, and feed grains to compete in world markets, CCC made export payments in cash or in kind or sold stocks at less than domestic market prices. An estimated $2.3 billion of exports moved in this way--$1.0 billion under P. L. 480 and the Mutual Security Act and $1.3 billion as ''dollar sales.''

Grains made up the bulk of Government program shipments in 1960-61. These programs accounted for over half of U.S. grain exported.

Title I of P. L. 480, which provides for sales of farm products for foreign currencies, has helped keep exports at a high level since 1956. Of the 6 major items so exported, wheat predominates--accounting for nearly 3/5 of 1960-61 sales.

Virtually all Title I exports have gone to countries lacking enough dollars to buy food and fiber their consumers need. In the 7 years the program has operated, sales have been concentrated in less developed areas and have been largely net additions to quantities moving otherwise.

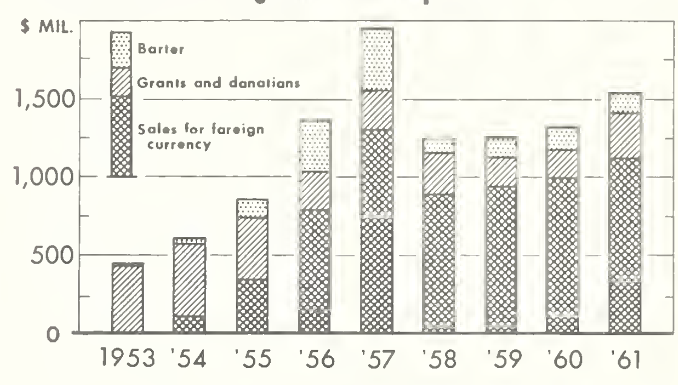
Dollar Sales Account for 69% of Total Farm Exports in 1960-61



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 440-61 (9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 149 *See Table 111*

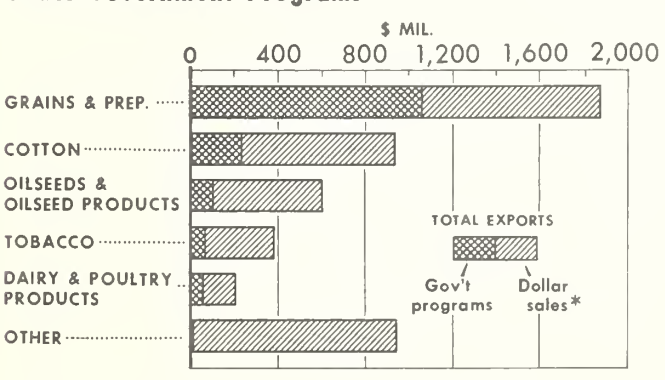
Foreign Currency Sales Biggest Factor in Government Program Farm Exports



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 433-61 (9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 150 *See Table 110*

Grains Lead 1960-61 Exports Under Government Programs



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 434-61 (9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 148 *See Table 109*

Wheat Makes Up 58% of P. L. 480 Foreign Currency Sales in 1960-61

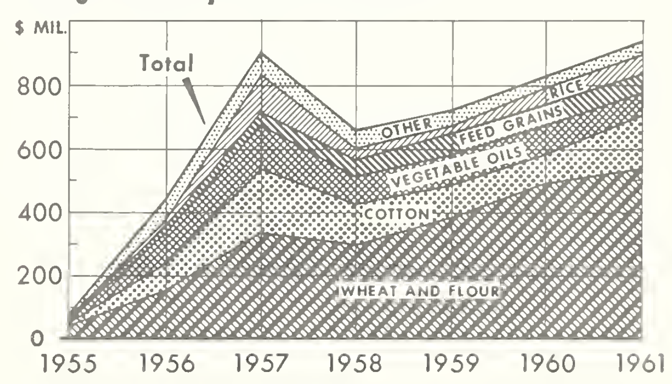


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Fig. 151 *See Table 112*

Foreign Trade Climate, Purchasing Power Are Improving

Trade Agreement Countries Take 78% of U. S. Farm Exports

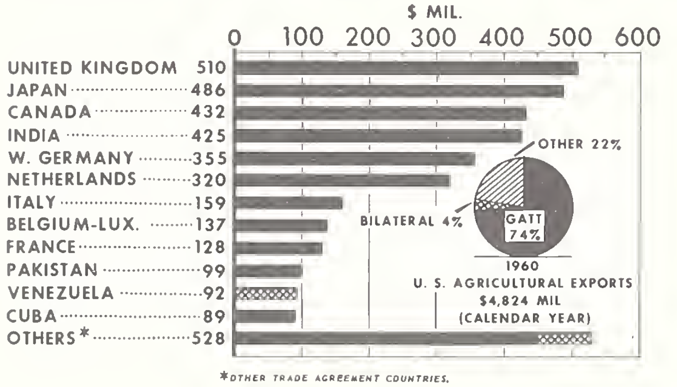

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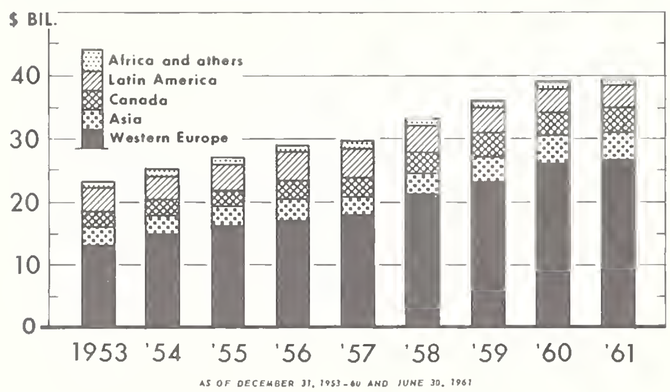
Fig. 152

Gold and Dollar Holdings Grow in Leading U. S. Export Markets



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 438-61 (9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 153 See Table 113

U. S. Agricultural Imports Show Far Greater Rise in Value Than Volume

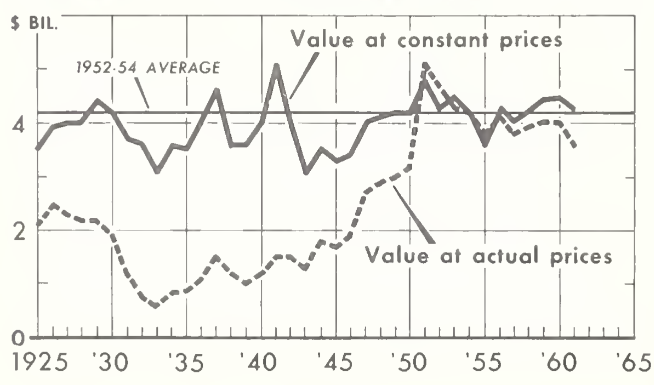


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Fig. 154 See Table 114

The share of U.S. agricultural exports going to trade agreement countries amounted to 78 percent in 1960--close to the level reached and maintained since 1957. The proportion is expected to increase as more countries join the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Recently two African countries have acceded to GATT, bringing the total membership to 39. Eight countries are in the process of acceding or becoming affiliated under special arrangements. Trade with these countries is expected to increase as they continue to remove trade barriers and negotiate reduced tariffs. The United States is now participating in a general round of tariff negotiations.

The level of foreign gold and dollar holdings--a major indicator of the ability of foreign countries to buy U.S. products--is at a record high. In 1960 and 1961, reserves continued to rise in a few advanced, industrial countries while a ''dollar shortage'' persisted in most underdeveloped countries where most of the world's population lives. Bigger exports to financially strong countries depend mainly on vigorous competition and market promotion. Elsewhere, the chief opportunity is in the Food for Peace program.

U.S. agricultural imports, which are essential to the high U.S. standard of living, declined to $3.6 billion in 1960-61, 10 percent below 1959-60 and smallest in 11 years.

Although the U. S. population has increased over 50 percent since the late twenties, the volume of agricultural imports has risen only 5 percent.

Half of the agricultural imports consists of competitive products such as sugar, grains, tobacco, cattle, meat, apparel wool, and other items similar to U.S. agricultural products. Despite fluctuations due to changes in domestic output over the years, import volume today about equals that of 1925-29. The volume of imports of commodities not produced in large commercial quantities in the United States also has changed little in the past generation as gains in coffee, tea, cacao, and bananas were offset by smaller imports of silk, rubber, and carpet wool.

section 9

LEADING FOREIGN CUSTOMERS

The six leading importers of U. S. farm products continued to take 50 percent of our total agricultural exports in 1960-61. Japan displaced the United Kingdom as our No. 1 foreign outlet and India jumped from No. 6 to No. 4. While Canada retained third place and the Netherlands fifth, West Germany dropped to sixth place.

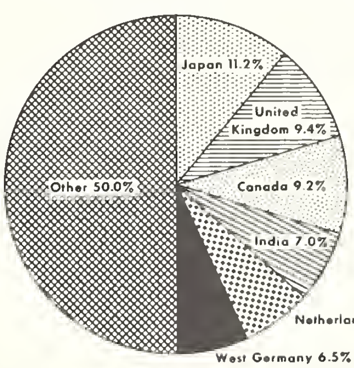
Though West German and the Netherlands takings fell 14 percent and 4 percent respectively, in 1960-61, our exports to all six countries in the European Economic Community declined only 2 percent. These exports account for about half of our shipments to all Europe, which took 46 percent of the total.

Exports to Asia rose sharply to a record level, thereby raising their share of the total from 27 percent to 31 percent. One-third of the increase can be attributed to increased exports to Japan; P.L. 480 movements contributed heavily to the other two-thirds.

In the Western Hemisphere, the sharp decline in exports to Cuba more than offset the increase in combined exports to other countries. As a result, the hemisphere's share in our exports fell from 20 percent to 18 percent.

Exports to Africa continued to grow while those to Oceania regained 1959-60 losses.

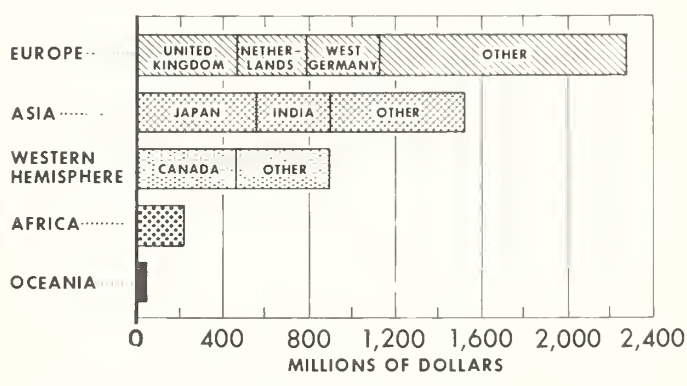
Six Major Markets Take 50% of 1960-61 U. S. Farm Exports



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 453-61 (9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 155

Europe and Asia Take 77% of U. S. Farm Exports



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 452-61 (9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 156 *See Table 115*

Three of 6 Top Outlets for U. S. Farm Exports Gain

A strong economic upsurge in 1960 and 1961 combined with record gold and dollar holdings set the stage for expanded imports by Japan.

Japan was the leading market for U.S. farm products last year. Sparked by a continuing recovery of cotton, U.S. agricultural exports to Japan reached a record high. Soybeans, with an upward trend in the past several years, also contributed to the increase. Wheat was down slightly from 1959-60, but feed grains picked up considerably even though no barley was imported and corn imports from the U.S. were exposed to stiff competition. Tallow, hides and skins continued a 3-year uptrend.

All Products Gain as U. S. Exports to Japan Reach New High

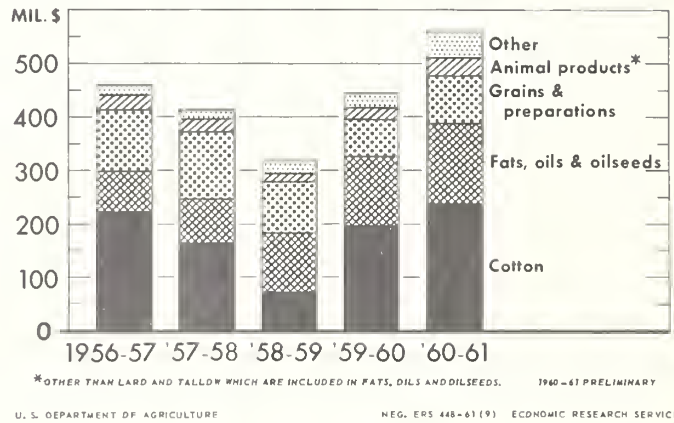


Fig. 157 See Table 116

U.S. cotton regained its dominant position in the Canadian market. Canadian imports of U.S. edible oilseeds have increased but have not kept pace, in terms of oil equivalent, with rising Canadian production and exports.

Since one-third of the increase over 1959-60 in U.S. farm exports to Canada was wheat for re-export through the Great Lakes, there remained a net rise in exports to Canada for consumption of not more than 7 to 8 percent.

The 1961 drought in the Prairie Provinces will have the effect of encouraging Canadian imports of feed grains, or other feed stuffs, and to a lesser extent edible oilseeds.

U. S. Farm Exports to Canada Increase

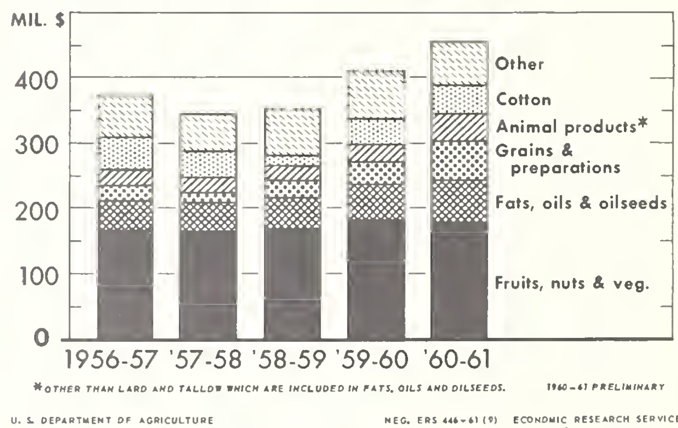


Fig. 158 See Table 118

Nearly all U.S. farm products that go to India are exported through Government programs, and paid for in rupees. This permits India to use its scarce foreign exchange for the import of capital goods for economic development.

Because of a decline in cotton production, P.L. 480 imports in 1960-61 were 43 percent larger than 1959-60. Food grain stocks were 3.1 million tons in July 1961, resulting from the 1.7 million ton build-up in the previous 18 months. This represents 55 percent of the level India feels is necessary to provide for relief and to counter inflationary pressures.

U. S. Grain and Cotton Exports to India Show Large Increase

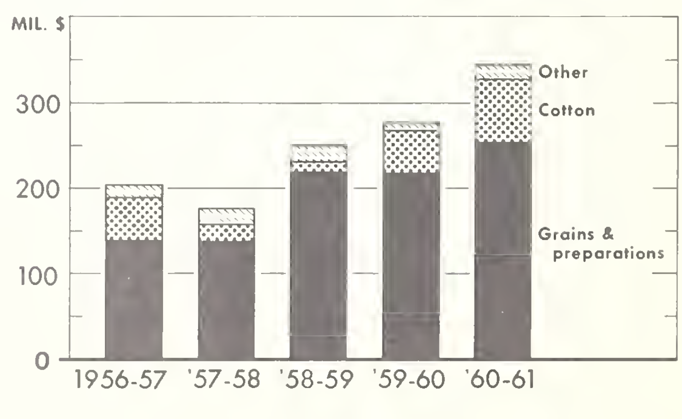


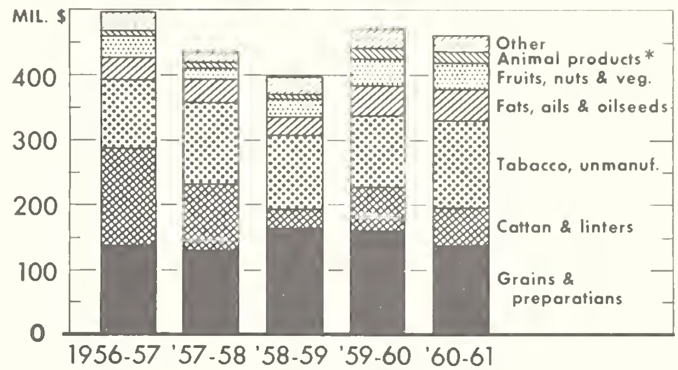
Fig. 159 See Table 119

but the 3 in Western Europe Fall

Grains and tobacco continued as the major U.S. farm exports to the U.K. Increased imports of feed grains from the United States in past years have offset decreased U.K. imports of U.S. food grains, but in 1960-61 U.K. imports of both types were down due to better crops.

U.S. exports of farm products to the U.K. were 2 percent below 1959-60, reflecting mainly the decline in grain imports and reduced cotton imports. U.K. imports of other U.S. farm products remained relatively unchanged from the previous year. From 1957-58 to 1960-61 the share of U.S. exports taken by the U.K. declined from 11.0 to 9.4 percent.

Grains and Tobacco Top U. S. Farm Exports to U. K.



*OTHER THAN LARD AND TALLOW WHICH ARE INCLUDED IN FATS, OILS AND OILSEEDS. 1960-61 PRELIMINARY

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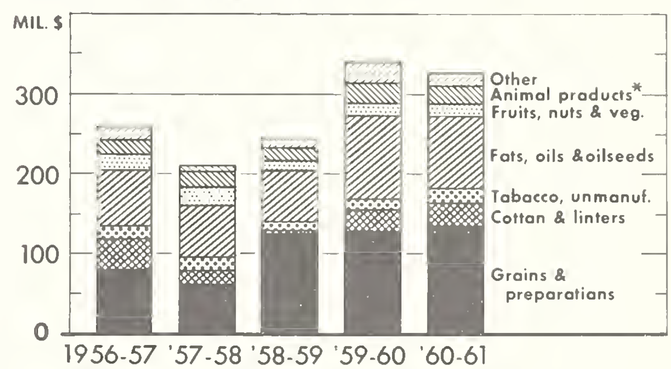
Fig. 160 See *Table 117*

U.S. farm exports to the Netherlands in 1960-61 experienced a slight drop from the previous year's record level. Tobacco shipments, up 43 percent, showed the greatest increase. While feed grains and oilseeds, over half of the 1960-61 total, set record marks, animal and vegetable oil imports from the United States decreased to about one-half the previous year's level. Many shipments of feed grains, oilseeds, cotton and tobacco included as U.S. exports to the Netherlands actually are transhipped to other countries by the Dutch. Thus the Netherlands plays a key role in moving our goods to third countries.

Grain Exports to Netherlands From U. S. Maintain Upward Trend



*OTHER THAN LARD AND TALLOW WHICH ARE INCLUDED IN FATS, OILS AND OILSEEDS. 1960-61 PRELIMINARY

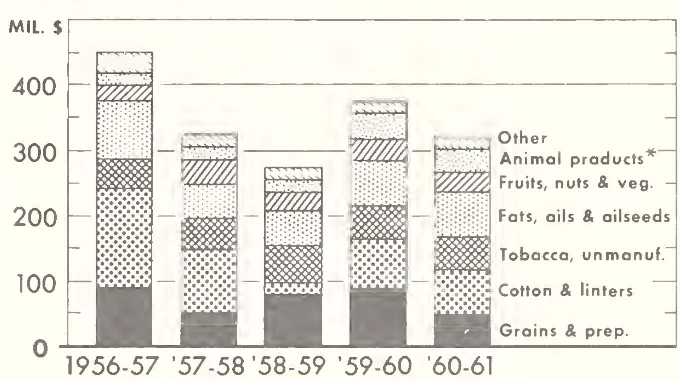
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 450-61 (9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 161 See *Table 120*

U.S farm exports to West Germany declined 14 percent in 1960-61 from the previous year. With the exception of tobacco, oilseeds and meat, all major commodity groups contributed to this decline. The sharpest drop occurred in exports of feed grains; this was at least partly due to a record grain harvest in West Germany in the fall of 1960.

In 1960-61, West Germany's share of U.S. farm exports declined considerably. During 1956-57 and also during 1957-58 West Germany took over 8 percent of total U.S. farm exports. By 1960-61 this percentage had declined to 6.5 percent.

U. S. Farm Exports to West Germany Off $52.8 Million



*OTHER THAN LARD AND TALLOW WHICH ARE INCLUDED IN FATS, OILS AND OILSEEDS. 1960-61 PRELIMINARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 451-61 (9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 162 See *Table 121*

DATA FOR THE CHARTS

(For information on how to order charts,
see inside back cover.)

Table 1.--Agricultural prices, marketings and income, selected years, 1946 to date

Item	Unit	1946	1948	1950	1952	1954	1956	1958	1959	1960	1961 First qtr.	1961 Second qtr.	1961 Third qtr.
Prices received by farmers	1910-14=100	236	287	258	288	246	230	250	240	238	243	236	240
Crops	1910-14=100	228	255	233	267	242	235	223	221	221	221	229	230
Livestock	1910-14=100	242	315	280	306	249	226	273	256	253	261	243	248
Prices paid, interest, taxes and wage rates	1910-14=100	208	260	256	287	277	278	293	297	299	302	301	301
Family living items	1910-14=100	202	251	246	271	270	274	287	288	290	291	290	290
Production items	1910-14=100	191	250	246	274	255	250	264	266	265	267	266	265
Parity ratio		113	110	101	100	89	83	85	81	80	80	78	80
Volume of farm marketings	1947-49=100	96	97	100	106	112	121	124	129	133	116	107	1/140
Crops	1947-49=100	86	98	96	101	105	111	121	124	130	100	65	1/143
Livestock	1947-49=100	103	96	104	109	117	128	126	133	134	128	139	1/138
Cash receipts from farm marketings	Bil. dol.	24.8	30.2	28.5	32.6	30.0	30.6	33.4	33.5	34.0	2/35.3	2/34.0	2/34.4
Crops	Bil. dol.	11.0	13.1	12.4	14.4	13.7	14.3	14.2	14.6	15.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Livestock	Bil. dol.	13.8	17.1	16.1	18.3	16.3	16.3	19.2	18.9	18.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Farmers' realized net income	Bil. dol.	15.2	16.1	13.2	14.4	12.2	12.0	12.6	11.2	11.7	2/12.6	2/12.5	2/12.4

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Quarterly data at seasonally adjusted annual rates. n.a.-Not available.

Table 2.--Output, income, and prices, selected years, 1946 to date

Item	Unit	1946	1948	1950	1952	1954	1956	1958	1959	1960	1961 First qtr.	1961 Second qtr.
Gross national product	Bil. dol.	210.7	259.4	284.6	347.0	363.1	419.2	444.5	482.8	504.4	500.8	516.1
Personal consumption expenditures	Bil. dol.	147.1	178.3	195.0	219.8	238.0	269.9	293.2	314.0	328.9	330.7	336.1
Expenditures for food	Bil. dol.	40.7	48.2	47.4	55.8	57.7	62.2	67.4	68.4	70.2	n.a.	n.a.
Gross private domestic investment	Bil. dol.	28.1	43.1	50.0	49.9	48.9	67.4	56.6	72.4	72.4	59.8	68.8
Net exports of goods and services	Bil. dol.	4.9	3.5	.6	1.3	1.0	2.9	1.2	-.7	3.0	5.3	3.9
Government purchases of goods and services	Bil. dol.	30.5	34.5	39.0	76.0	75.3	79.0	93.5	97.1	100.1	105.0	107.3
Federal	Bil. dol.	20.6	19.3	19.3	52.9	47.5	45.7	52.6	53.5	52.9	54.7	56.6
Total personal income	Bil. dol.	179.3	210.4	228.5	273.1	289.8	332.9	360.3	383.3	402.2	404.7	413.2
Disposable personal income: Total	Bil. dol.	160.6	189.3	207.7	238.7	256.9	292.9	317.9	337.3	351.8	354.3	361.8
Per person: Current dollars	Dol.	1,136	1,291	1,369	1,520	1,582	1,742	1,826	1,906	1,947	1,940	1,974
1947-49 dollars 1/	Dol.	1,362	1,256	1,332	1,339	1,378	1,499	1,479	1,530	1,539	1,522	1,548
Consumer Price Index	1947-49=100	83.4	102.8	102.8	113.5	114.8	116.2	123.5	124.6	126.5	127.5	127.5

1/ Deflated by Consumer Price Index. n.a. - Not available.

Departments of Commerce and Labor.

Table. 3--Index numbers of total farm inputs, output, crop and livestock production, United States, 1950-61.

(1950=100)

Year	Total inputs	Total farm output	Crop production: Total	Crop production: Per acre	Total Livestock Production
1950	100	100	100	100	100
1951	103	103	102	101	105
1952	103	107	107	107	105
1953	102	108	106	106	107
1954	101	108	104	104	109
1955	101	112	108	109	112
1956	101	113	109	112	114
1957	99	113	109	115	113
1958	100	123	122	130	116
1959	102	124	121	127	120
1960	101	126	125	133	118
1961 1/	---	125	120	134	123

1/ Data for 1961 are preliminary.

Data from U.S. Dept. Agr. Statis. Bul. 233, 1961

Table. 4 -- Index numbers of quantities of selected resources used on farms, United Stated, 1950-61.

(1950=100)

Year	Purchased inputs	Non-Purchased inputs	Crop-land	Fertilizer 1/	Labor (man-hours)	Farm machinery
1950	100	100	100	100	100	100
1951	103	104	101	108	101	108
1952	104	101	100	121	96	113
1953	104	100	100	127	92	114
1954	105	95	100	136	87	114
1955	106	94	99	139	84	115
1956	108	92	97	141	80	116
1957	108	88	95	146	76	117
1958	110	86	94	148	73	116
1959	113	87	95	168	71	119
1960	115	83	94	172	69	120
1961 2/	---	---	89	---	---	---

1/ Calendar years through 1957; subsequently for years ending June 30.
2/ Preliminary.
Data from U.S. Dept. Agr. Statis. Bul. 233, 1961.

Table. 5-- Feed grain yields and harvested acres, United States, 1950-61.

Year	Average per acre (tons)	Harvested acres (millions)
1950	.818	138.3
1951	.807	129.8
1952	.872	127.3
1953	.838	129.2
1954	.811	140.8
1955	.846	142.8
1956	.933	127.9
1957	.962	137.7
1958	1.111	129.7
1959	1.118	133.8
1960	1.191	130.6
1961 1/	1.195	109.7

1/ Data for 1961 are August estimates
Data from Crop Production, (SRS).

Table. 6 -- Index numbers of breeding units of livestock on farms and production per breeding unit, United States, 1950-61.

(1950=100)

Year	Breeding units	Production per breeding unit
1950	100	100
1951	101	104
1952	100	105
1953	98	109
1954	102	107
1955	104	108
1956	102	111
1957	100	113
1958	98	118
1959	98	122
1960	95	124
1961 1/	96	129

1/ Data for 1961 are preliminary estimates.
Data from U.S. Dept. Agr. Statis. Bul. 233, 1961

Table. 7 -- Index numbers of prices paid for farm wages, fertilizer, farm machinery and farm real estate, United States, 1950-61.

(1950=100)

Year	Farm wage rates	Fertilizer	Farm machinery prices	Farm real estate values
1950	100	100	100	100
1951	110	105	108	116
1952	118	108	112	128
1953	121	109	113	128
1954	119	109	113	124
1955	121	108	114	129
1956	125	105	117	134
1957	131	106	123	143
1958	135	106	129	151
1959	143	105	136	163
1960	148	105	139	168
1961 1/	152	106	141	170

1/ Data for 1961 are preliminary.
Data from The Farm Cost Situation, USDA, ERS.

Table. 8--Commercial farms: Number of family size and larger than family size, United States, for specified years. 1/

Commercial farms	1949	1954	1959 2/	Change from 1949 to 1959
	(Thous. of farms)			(Percent)
Family Size:				
Gross sales $10,000 and over	334	440	680	+104
Gross sales less than $10,000	3,138	2,698	1,582	- 50
Total	3,472	3,138	2,262	- 35
Larger than family size:				
Gross sales $10,000 and over	150	142	114	- 24
Gross sales less than $10,000	84	47	36	- 57
Total	234	189	150	- 36

1/ Family size farms are those using 1.5 or less man-year equivalent of hired labor.
2/ 1959 data are preliminary.

Table 9-- Total U. S. population, total expenditures for domestic farm foods, farm value of domestic food sold to civilians

Year	Index of per capita civilian food consumption	Index of real per capita disposable income	Total expenditures for domestic farm foods only, including taxes and tips 1/	Farm value of domestic food sold to civilians 2/	Total U. S. population (July 1)
	1947-49=100	1947-49=100	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Millions
1940	95.4	77.1	14.7	5.6	132.1
1941	97.3	88.7	17.0	7.1	133.4
1942	96.2	100.1	21.0	9.3	134.9
1943	97.4	105.8	23.8	11.4	136.7
1944	100.4	112.9	24.4	11.6	138.4
1945	101.4	112.0	26.8	12.6	139.9
1946	104.1	109.1	33.5	15.7	141.4
1947	102.2	99.2	39.4	18.7	144.1
1948	98.9	100.7	42.2	19.3	146.6
1949	98.9	100.1	40.8	16.9	149.2
1950	100.2	106.7	41.5	17.6	151.7
1951	98.3	106.3	46.4	[illegible]	154.4
1952	100.3	107.3	48.2	19.9	157.0
1953	101.4	110.8	48.3	19.0	159.6
1954	101.3	110.5	48.8	18.4	162.4
1955	102.1	116.2	50.5	18.3	165.3
1956	103.8	120.1	52.7	18.7	168.2
1957	102.2	120.3	55.2	19.5	171.2
1958	101.4	118.5	57.7	20.7	174.1
1959	103.2	122.5	58.7	19.7	177.0
1960 3/	103.5	124.9			179.8

1/ Measures and Procedures for Analysis of U. S. Food Consumption, AH-206, table 3.7, column--expenditures for domestic farm foods only, including taxes and tips (total). 2/ AH-206, table 3.3, column--farm value of domestic food sold to civilians. 3/ Preliminary

Table 10 --Relative changes in per capita consumption of selected commodity groups 1/

Year 2/	Meat	Dairy excluding butter	Poultry and eggs	Fruits and vegetables: Processed	Fruits and vegetables: Fresh	Potatoes and sweet-potatoes	Cereals	Cotton 3/	Wool 3/	Synthetics 3/
	Index 1947-49=100									
1940	94.5	91.3	79.9	75.9	109.5	112.7	116.9	119.1	86.5	55.8
1941	96.4	93.7	82.0	80.0	106.9	113.8	116.8	136.3	96.5	61.6
1942	98.0	98.1	87.5	78.6	104.4	115.4	118.7	146.2	106.1	68.1
1943	101.3	102.9	92.2	77.0	105.4	117.8	117.0	140.5	99.2	71.7
1944	102.7	107.0	99.2	79.7	108.1	116.2	117.0	127.8	97.8	77.3
1945	103.8	108.4	99.8	92.2	110.2	114.9	113.9	121.2	101.8	83.3
1946	103.0	107.2	101.2	100.1	108.0	110.8	110.5	114.3	106.2	88.5
1947	102.5	103.3	99.2	102.8	104.1	104.9	104.4	110.5	110.4	97.6
1948	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1949	97.7	98.5	102.3	103.8	94.5	92.7	98.9	102.9	99.4	113.6
1950	96.1	98.4	105.2	107.7	90.7	94.6	97.9	105.2	88.6	119.6
1951	96.5	98.7	107.9	113.1	87.7	91.1	96.4	109.4	87.9	129.8
1952	98.6	98.7	108.6	117.4	86.5	90.3	94.6	105.4	79.4	128.9
1953	101.7	98.7	108.7	121.1	84.4	88.6	92.6	98.6	73.7	128.5
1954	104.9	99.0	107.3	124.8	82.5	90.3	90.8	97.2	69.7	139.8
1955	107.2	100.1	108.1	128.0	81.1	88.9	89.2	95.6	67.2	144.9
1956	107.9	100.5	109.0	132.2	79.5	88.9	87.8	93.9	66.5	152.6
1957	105.2	100.1	111.8	133.0	78.4	86.8	87.3	88.8	62.2	147.3
1958	103.5	98.9	113.6	134.3	77.4	87.0	86.8	87.5	62.0	155.7
1959	104.1	97.7	113.4	136.1	77.0	86.2	86.6	88.7	64.6	156.8
1960 4/	105.9	96.5	113.5	139.4	76.5	87.8	85.9			

1/ Based on per capita consumption, retail weight, data from Supplements for 1956 and 1960 to Consumption of Food in the United States, AH-62. 1947-49 = 100. 2/ 3-year moving averages centered. 3/ Derived from data in Cotton Situation, CS-193 March 1961, table 18. 4/ Preliminary

Table 11 --Per capita consumption of fats and oils 1/

Year	Total fats and oils	Margarine	Butter	Other edible fats and oils
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1940	46.4	2.4	17.0	7.4
1941	47.6	2.8	16.1	8.2
1942	44.9	2.8	15.9	7.6
1943	42.0	3.9	11.8	6.7
1944	40.9	3.9	11.9	6.9
1945	39.1	4.1	10.9	6.2
1946	40.0	3.9	10.5	6.4
1947	42.0	5.0	11.2	6.9
1948	42.6	6.1	10.0	7.1
1949	42.6	5.8	10.5	7.9
1950	45.9	6.1	10.7	8.6
1951	42.1	6.6	9.6	7.7
1952	44.1	7.9	8.6	8.7
1953	44.1	8.1	8.5	9.1
1954	45.5	8.5	8.9	9.5
1955	45.9	8.2	9.0	10.5
1956	45.2	8.2	8.7	10.9
1957	44.3	8.6	8.3	10.8
1958	45.3	9.0	8.3	10.5
1959	46.2	9.2	7.9	11.1
1960	45.4	9.4	7.5	11.5
1961 2/	45.9	9.6	7.6	11.5

1/ Based on per capita consumption, retail weight, data from Supplements for 1956 and 1960 to Consumption of Food in the United States, AH-62. 2/ Preliminary

Table 12--Total marketing bill, farm value, and consumer expenditures for domestic farm food products bought by civilians, United States, 1950-61

Year	Total marketing bill 1/	Farm value 2/	Civilian expenditures for farm foods
	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars
1950	23.9	17.6	41.5
1951	26.4	20.0	46.4
1952	28.3	19.9	48.2
1953	29.3	19.0	48.3
1954	30.4	18.4	48.8
1955	32.2	18.3	50.5
1956	34.0	18.7	52.7
1957	35.6	19.5	55.1
1958	37.0	20.7	57.7
1959	38.4	20.0	58.4
1960	39.5	20.7	60.2
1961 3/	41.3	20.9	62.2

1/ Difference between farm value and civilian expenditures. 2/ Payment to farmers for equivalent farm products, adjusted to eliminate imputed value of nonfood by-products. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 13 --Farm foods: Volume marketed and marketing charges per unit United States, 1950-61

(1947-49 = 100)

Year	Volume marketed 1/	Marketing charges per unit 2/
1950	104	103
1951	104	111
1952	108	116
1953	113	118
1954	116	119
1955	121	121
1956	126	123
1957	126	128
1958	126	134
1959	132	135
1960	136	136
1961 3/	139	139

1/ Domestic farm food products bought by civilian consumers in this country. 2/ Average charges per unit handled calculated from spread between retail cost of a fixed quantity of food and payments to farmers for equivalent products. 3/ Preliminary.

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Table 14.--Components of the total food marketing bill. Labor, transportation, corporate profits, and other costs, United States, 1950-60 1/

Year	Labor 2/	Rail and truck transportation 3/	Corporate profits 4/ Before taxes	Corporate profits 4/ After income taxes	Other 5/	Total marketing bill
	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars
1950	11.9	2.6	1.6	0.9	7.8	23.9
1951	12.7	2.6	1.3	.6	9.8	26.4
1952	13.5	3.0	1.4	.6	10.4	28.3
1953	14.3	3.2	1.5	.7	10.3	29.3
1954	15.0	3.3	1.5	.7	10.6	30.4
1955	15.6	3.2	1.8	.9	11.6	32.2
1956	16.4	3.5	1.8	.9	12.3	34.0
1957	17.2	3.6	1.8	.8	13.0	35.6
1958	17.8	3.9	1.8	.8	13.5	37.0
1959 6/	18.5	4.1	2.0	1.0	13.8	38.4
1960 6/	19.0	4.1	2.1	1.0	14.3	39.5

1/ For domestic farm foods bought by civilian consumers.
2/ Does not include the cost of labor employed in intercity for-hire transportation.
3/ Does not include local hauling, charges for intercity transportation by water and air are a part of the "other" or residual component of the marketing bill.
4/ Does not include profits of unincorporated firms or firms engaged in intercity transportation.
5/ Includes other costs such as fuel, electric power, containers, packaging materials, air and water transportation, interest on borrowed capital, taxes other than those on income, and noncorporate profits.
6/ Preliminary.

Table 15.--Corporate profits, labor costs and other costs per unit of farm food product marketed, United States, 1950-60

(1947-49 = 100)

Year	Labor cost	Corporate profits (before taxes)	Other costs 1/
1950	108	115	95
1951	116	96	113
1952	118	95	118
1953	121	101	113
1954	123	95	114
1955	123	110	117
1956	124	109	119
1957	130	106	125
1958	134	105	131
1959	134	116	129
1960 2/	134	116	129

1/ Includes noncorporate profits.
2/ Preliminary.

Table 16.--Railroad freight rates for farm products, United States, 1950-60

Year	1947-49 = 100
1950	112
1951	114
1952	122
1953	125
1954	125
1955	124
1956	129
1957	136
1958	136
1959 1/	133
1960 1/	131

1/ Preliminary.

Table 17.--Number of workers engaged in marketing farm food products and volume of products handled, United States, 1950-60

(1947-49 = 100)

Year	Number of workers 1/	Volume of products marketed 2/	Year	Number of workers 1/	Volume of products marketed 2/
1950	101	101	1956	111	121
1951	103	103	1957	112	118
1952	105	106	1958	111	122
1953	107	109	1959	112	126
1954	107	111			
1955	109	114	1960 3/	113	128

1/ Includes all persons engaged in assembling, manufacturing, transporting, wholesaling, and retailing farm food products, including proprietors and family workers receiving no stipulated compensation.
2/ All farm food marketed, including exports and sales to Armed Forces.
3/ Preliminary.

Table 18.--Hourly earnings of food marketing workers and labor cost per unit of product marketed, United States, 1950-60

(1947-49 = 100)

Year	Hourly earnings of food marketing workers 1/	Unit labor cost	Year	Hourly earnings of food marketing workers 1/	Unit labor cost
1950	112	108	1956	149	124
1951	119	116	1957	158	130
1952	124	118	1958	165	134
1953	132	121	1959	174	134
1954	138	123			
1955	142	123	1960 2/	180	134

1/ Includes imputed hourly earnings of proprietors and family workers not receiving stated remuneration.
2/ Preliminary.

Table 19.--Number of plants manufacturing food products, United States, 1947, 1954, and 1958

Year	Meat products	Poultry dressing	Manufactured dairy products 1/	Canning, preserving, and freezing 2/	Grain mill products	Bakery products	Other food products
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1947	3,418	553	5,922	3,444	1,518	7,122	3,236
1954	3,683	1,309	4,814	2,889	1,060	6,414	3,536
1958	4,295	3/1,233	4,063	2,920	1,047	6,319	3,541

1/ Excludes fluid milk plants.
2/ Excludes plants canning and curing seafoods and preparing fresh and frozen fish.
3/ Includes 102 plants classified in other industries in 1947 and 1954.

Table 20.--World production of major livestock products, 1960

Country or area	Beef and veal	Pork	Lamb and mutton	Lard	Tallow and greases	Wool and mohair
	Bil. lb.	Bil. lb.	Bil. lb.	Bil. lb.	Bil. lb.	Bil. lb.
United States	15.8	11.6	0.8	2.6	3.8	0.3
U.S.S.R.	5.3	6.2	2.0	1.2	.4	.8
Western Europe	11.3	13.8	1.5	1.2	1.0	.4
South America	8.2	1.7	.6	.2	.6	.7
Oceania	2.0	.3	2.3	---	.5	2.2
Other	6.7	7.4	1.1	1.8	.7	1.2
World total	49.3	41.0	8.3	7.0	7.0	5.6

Table 21.--Livestock on farms, pigs saved and hog slaughter, United States, 1950 to date

Year	On farms January 1: Cattle and calves	On farms January 1: Sheep and lambs	Pigs saved: Spring	Pigs saved: Fall	Pigs saved: Total	Hog slaughter
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
1950	77,963	29,826	57,958	39,423	97,381	79,263
1951	82,083	30,633	61,298	39,288	100,586	85,540
1952	88,072	31,982	55,135	33,694	88,829	86,572
1953	94,241	31,900	47,940	29,974	77,914	74,368
1954	95,679	31,356	52,852	33,978	86,830	71,495
1955	96,592	31,582	57,610	38,119	95,729	81,051
1956	95,900	31,157	53,124	36,302	89,426	85,064
1957	92,860	30,654	51,263	36,099	87,362	78,636
1958	91,176	31,217	51,354	42,179	93,533	76,822
1959	93,322	32,606	56,620	42,775	99,395	87,606
1960	96,236	33,170	47,191	41,301	88,492	84,375
1961 1/	97,139	32,932	50,456	42,500	92,956	83,100
1962 2/	98.5-99.0	32.0-32.3	51.5-52.0			85,500

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Forecast.

Table 22.--Meat: Total world imports, carcass weight equivalent, 1952-61

Country	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 1/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
United States	506	438	418	406	363	543	1,143	1,353	1,048	1,200
United Kingdom	2,401	3,178	2,982	3,536	3,319	3,513	3,366	3,357	3,512	3,500
All other	634	666	1,019	621	1,692	1,580	1,922	1,841	1,944	1,900
Total world	3,541	4,282	4,419	4,563	5,374	5,636	6,431	6,551	6,504	6,600

1/ Estimated.

Table 23.--Meat: United States exports, carcass weight equivalent, 1954-61

Commodity	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 1/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Variety meat	45.9	69.5	99.4	91.2	69.6	91.3	121.1	130.0
Pork	60.1	73.1	82.7	90.0	61.8	79.1	75.9	75.0
Beef and veal	49.1	49.6	97.7	100.4	32.6	34.4	35.8	40.0
Lamb and mutton	2.1	1.3	1.4	3.6	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.0
Total	157.2	193.5	281.2	285.2	166.4	207.0	234.8	247.0

1/ Estimated. Includes miscellaneous canned meats.

Table 24.--Meat production and per capita consumption of meat, by class, United States, 1950 to date

Year	Beef: Production	Beef: Per capita consumption	Veal: Production	Veal: Per capita consumption	Lamb and mutton: Production	Lamb and mutton: Per capita consumption	Pork: Production	Pork: Per capita consumption	Total: Production	Total: Per capita consumption
	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
1950	9,534	63.4	1,230	8.0	597	4.0	10,714	69.2	22,075	144.6
1951	8,837	56.1	1,059	6.6	521	3.4	11,481	71.9	21,898	138.0
1952	9,650	62.2	1,169	7.2	648	4.2	11,527	72.4	22,994	146.0
1953	12,407	77.6	1,546	9.5	729	4.7	10,006	63.5	24,688	155.3
1954	12,963	80.1	1,647	10.0	734	4.6	9,870	60.0	25,214	154.7
1955	13,569	82.0	1,578	9.4	758	4.6	10,990	66.8	26,895	162.8
1956	14,462	85.4	1,632	9.5	741	4.5	11,200	67.3	28,035	166.7
1957	14,202	84.6	1,526	8.8	707	4.2	10,424	61.1	26,859	158.7
1958	13,330	80.5	1,186	6.7	688	4.2	10,454	60.2	25,658	151.6
1959	13,580	81.4	1,008	5.7	738	4.8	11,993	67.6	27,319	159.5
1960	14,725	85.2	1,108	6.2	768	4.8	11,630	65.3	28,231	161.5
1961 1/	15,200	86.7	1,100	5.9	800	5.0	11,500	63.0	28,600	160.6
1962 2/	15,600	87	1,100	5.9	760	4.7	11,800	63.5	29,260	161

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Forecast.

Table 25.--Average prices received by farmers for hogs, beef cattle and lambs, per 100 pounds, United States, by months, 1956 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Weighted average
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Hogs													
1956	11.00	12.10	12.40	14.40	15.40	15.70	15.30	16.20	15.70	15.50	14.30	16.20	14.40
1957	17.30	16.80	16.90	17.40	17.40	18.40	19.30	20.20	19.10	17.00	16.60	17.80	17.80
1958	18.50	19.50	20.30	20.20	21.10	21.60	21.70	20.80	19.90	18.50	17.90	17.50	19.60
1959	16.40	15.40	15.50	15.50	15.40	14.90	13.40	13.80	13.30	12.60	12.10	11.30	14.10
1960	12.10	13.00	15.00	15.50	15.40	16.00	16.60	16.30	15.70	16.70	16.60	16.50	15.30
1961	16.50	17.60	17.10	16.90	16.00	15.70	16.50	17.20	17.50				
Beef cattle													
1956	14.00	14.10	14.50	15.00	15.30	15.40	15.30	16.10	16.10	15.10	14.50	14.00	14.90
1957	14.80	14.90	16.00	16.90	17.60	17.80	18.40	18.20	17.70	17.40	17.80	18.60	17.20
1958	19.70	20.60	21.80	22.30	23.10	22.50	22.30	21.60	22.40	22.50	22.40	22.50	21.90
1959	23.20	23.00	23.60	24.20	24.40	23.80	23.30	22.90	22.70	21.50	20.20	19.80	22.60
1960	20.50	20.90	21.80	21.80	21.70	20.80	20.30	19.60	19.40	19.00	19.20	20.20	20.40
1961	20.80	20.70	20.90	20.60	19.80	19.40	19.10	20.20	20.20				
Lambs													
1956	17.20	17.70	18.10	18.20	21.40	20.60	19.30	18.80	18.60	17.90	17.40	17.40	18.50
1957	18.10	18.50	19.80	20.80	20.70	20.20	19.90	20.40	20.10	19.40	20.00	20.60	19.90
1958	21.70	22.00	21.50	21.00	20.50	21.20	21.40	21.00	20.80	20.80	20.30	18.90	21.00
1959	18.30	18.10	18.90	19.20	20.50	21.00	19.90	19.40	18.60	17.80	17.20	16.60	18.70
1960	17.90	18.80	20.40	20.00	20.20	19.70	18.30	17.30	16.70	16.30	16.00	16.10	17.90
1961	16.50	16.80	16.60	16.10	15.60	15.90	16.00	15.90	15.60				

Data published in Agricultural Prices (SRS).

Table 26.—Consumption per capita of selected dairy products, United States, 1947-49 average and 1960

Product	1947-49 average	1960 1/	1960 as a percentage of 1947-49
	Lb.	Lb.	Pct.
Butter	10.6	7.5	70.8
American cheese	5.2	5.4	103.8
Other cheese	1.8	3.0	166.7
Cottage cheese	2.5	4.8	192.0
Condensed milk	2.0	2.5	125.0
Evaporated milk	18.1	11.3	62.4
Nonfat dry milk	3.2	6.3	196.9
Frozen desserts (net milk)	47.7	51.7	108.4
Fluid whole milk	299.0	287.0	96.0
Cream	12.9	9.3	72.1

1/ Preliminary.

Data published in Dairy Situation (ERS).

Table 27.—Nonfat dry milk: U. S. exports by country of destination, 1955-60

Country	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Japan	49.9	59.5	67.0	58.6	46.2	114.1
India	54.1	56.0	66.3	76.1	91.6	37.2
Philippines	6.3	12.8	25.6	48.5	48.4	36.5
Korea	49.8	65.2	29.1	33.7	36.4	13.4
Spain	41.7	47.6	79.8	56.4	45.2	34.2
Yugoslavia	11.1	29.4	57.0	84.2	35.1	37.5
Italy	38.7	28.5	27.2	27.4	24.3	22.7
Germany, West	21.0	23.5	22.8	28.6	21.8	5.4
Chile	10.9	5.5	3.2	30.4	26.0	11.5
Others	228.6	287.5	292.7	227.3	298.6	194.4
Total	512.1	615.5	670.7	671.2	673.2	506.9

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census

Table 28.—Nonfat dry milk: U. S. exports by programs, 1956-61

Program	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 1/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Donations	464.2	536.5	522.6	472.1	324.8	550
Other Government programs	114.5	94.4	113.5	161.5	139.2	145
Dollars	36.8	39.8	35.1	40.0	42.9	45
Total	615.5	670.7	671.2	673.6	506.9	740

1/ Partly forecast.

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service; Dairy and Poultry Division.

Table 29.—Per capita consumption of milk solids and related factors, United States, 1947-60

Year	Index numbers (1947-49=100): Consumer prices	Per capita disposable income 1/	Retail prices 1/: Dairy	Retail prices 1/: All foods	Per capita consumption: Milk-fat	Per capita consumption: Solids-not-fat	Year	Index numbers (1947-49=100): Consumer prices	Per capita disposable income 1/	Retail prices 1/: Dairy	Retail prices 1/: All foods	Per capita consumption: Milk-fat	Per capita consumption: Solids-not-fat
					Lb.	Lb.						Lb.	Lb.
1947	95.5	99.2	101.3	100.4	30.7	44.0	1955	114.5	116.2	92.5	96.9	27.2	44.3
1948	102.8	100.7	103.4	101.3	28.8	42.4	1956	116.2	120.1	93.5	96.1	26.9	44.9
1949	101.8	100.1	95.2	98.2	29.1	42.3	1957	120.2	120.3	93.0	96.0	26.0	44.3
							1958	123.5	118.5	91.9	97.4	25.7	44.0
1950	102.8	106.7	93.3	98.4	29.4	42.7	1959	124.6	122.4	91.7	94.9	25.0	44.2
1951	111.0	106.3	96.4	101.4	28.2	42.8							
1952	113.5	107.3	98.2	101.0	27.3	43.6	1960 2/	126.5	123.3	92.3	94.6	24.6	44.2
1953	114.4	110.8	95.8	98.6	26.8	42.8							
1954	114.8	110.5	92.4	98.1	27.1	43.3							

1/ Deflated by consumer price index.
2/ Preliminary.

Data published in the Dairy Situation (ERS) and in reports of the Department of Commerce.

Table 30.—Cows 2 years and older on farms January 1, and per capita consumption of beef and milk, United States, 1940-61

Year	Cows 2 years and older: Kept for milk	Cows 2 years and older: Other	Civilian per capita consumption (1935-39=100): Beef	Civilian per capita consumption (1935-39=100): Milk
	1,000 head	1,000 head		
1940	24,940	10,676	98.7	102.3
1941	25,453	11,366	109.5	100.3
1942	26,313	12,578	110.1	104.0
1943	27,138	13,980	95.9	93.7
1944	27,704	15,521	100.0	95.3
1945	27,770	16,456	106.8	98.4
1946	26,521	16,408	110.8	98.2
1947	25,842	16,488	125.2	96.0
1948	24,615	16,010	113.5	90.3
1949	23,862	15,919	114.9	91.7
1950	23,853	16,743	114.0	92.4
1951	23,568	18,526	100.9	89.2
1952	23,060	20,863	111.9	87.4
1953	23,549	23,291	139.6	86.3
1954	23,896	25,050	144.1	87.3
1955	23,462	25,659	147.5	88.2
1956	22,912	25,371	153.6	87.8
1957	22,325	24,534	152.2	85.4
1958	21,265	24,165	144.8	84.9
1959	20,132	25,112	146.4	83.2
1960	19,527	26,344	153.2	81.7
1961	1/ 19,291	1/ 26,984	2/ 156.5	2/ 80.8

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Partly forecast.

Basic data published in Dairy Situation (ERS), Livestock and Meat Situation (ERS), and Livestock and Poultry Inventory, January 1 (SRS).

Table 31.—Milk solids: Production, used for food, civilian consumption and CCC activities, United States, 1949-61

Year	Production	Used for food	Civilian consumption 1/	CCC activities: Price support purchases	CCC activities: Distribution to civilian consumption	Year	Production	Used for food	Civilian consumption 1/	CCC activities: Price support purchases	CCC activities: Distribution to civilian consumption
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.		Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
			Milkfat						Solids-not-fat		
1949	4,631	4,506	4,288	102	10	1949	10,214	6,872	6,227	321	16
1950	4,646	4,516	4,364	140	49	1950	10,240	6,888	6,375	378	39
1951	4,529	4,393	4,251	1	6	1951	10,044	6,792	6,446	64	21
1952	4,492	4,361	4,188	19	5	1952	10,011	7,028	6,664	65	24
1953	4,667	4,538	4,126	392	52	1953	10,473	7,456	6,653	671	24
1954	4,725	4,596	4,210	351	95	1954	10,627	7,152	6,821	710	68
1955	4,730	4,605	4,292	183	120	1955	10,680	7,878	7,075	562	115
1956	4,773	4,654	4,314	198	128	1956	10,825	8,252	7,290	754	131
1957	4,744	4,632	4,293	223	85	1957	10,793	8,426	7,319	868	141
1958	4,658	4,553	4,253	180	152	1958	10,659	8,433	7,349	877	193
1959	4,588	4,488	4,256	123	109	1959	10,540	8,503	7,544	816	169
1960 2/	4,624	4,529	4,280	123	78	1960 2/	10,620	8,709	7,703	819	138
1961 3/	4,700	4,600	4,250	280	150	1961 3/	10,800	8,900	7,700	990	240

1/ Excludes distribution from CCC stocks.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Partly forecast

Data published in the Dairy Situation (ERS).

Table 32.—Number of milk cows on farms, production per cow, and total milk production, United States, 1940-61

(1940=100)

Year	Number of milk cows on farms 1/	Milk production per cow	Milk production	Year	Number of milk cows on farms 1/	Milk production per cow	Milk production
1940	100.0	100.0	100.0	1950	92.7	115.0	106.6
1941	102.6	102.5	105.2	1951	90.8	115.4	104.8
1942	105.7	102.5	108.3	1952	90.1	116.3	104.8
1943	107.5	99.5	107.0	1953	91.6	119.9	109.9
1944	108.1	98.9	107.0	1954	91.2	122.4	111.6
1945	105.8	103.6	109.5	1955	88.9	126.4	112.4
1946	101.8	105.7	107.6	1956	86.6	131.8	114.1
1947	98.6	108.3	106.8	1957	83.5	136.4	113.9
1948	94.4	109.1	103.0	1958	79.0	142.5	112.6
1949	93.0	114.1	106.1	1959	75.6	147.4	111.5
				1960 2/	74.1	151.5	112.3
				1961 3/	73.5	155.5	114.2

1/ Average number on farms during year, excluding heifers not yet fresh.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Partly forecast.

Computed from data published in Milk Production, Disposition and Income.

Table 33.—Gains in broiler and egg laying efficiency

Year	Pounds of broiler gain per 100 pounds of feed 1/	Eggs produced per layer 2/	Year	Pounds of broiler gain per 100 pounds of feed 1/	Eggs produced per layer 2/
	Pounds	Number		Pounds	Number
1950	30	174	1956	39	197
1951	32	178	1957	44	199
1952	32	181	1958	46	202
1953	34	186	1959	47	207
1954	38	188	1960	47	209
1955	38	192	1961	3/ 47	

1/ Broiler gain based on Maine Broiler Test.
2/ Data published currently in crop production (SRS).
3/ 1961 data based on two tests.

Table 34.—U. S. population and poultry production: Numbers of broilers produced, turkeys raised, and eggs produced as a percent of the 1947-1949 average, 1950-1961

Year	Population: Eating from civilian supplies, unadjusted	Population: Percent of 1947-1949 average	Broiler production: As reported	Broiler production: Percent of 1947-1949 average	Turkeys raised: As reported	Turkeys raised: Percent of 1947-1949 average	Eggs produced: As reported	Eggs produced: Percent of 1947-1949 average
	Million	Percent	Million	Percent	Million	Percent	Million	Percent
1950	150.2	104	631	159	44.4	125	58,954	106
1951	151.1	104	789	198	53.3	150	58,063	105
1952	153.4	106	861	216	62.3	175	58,068	105
1953	156.0	108	947	238	59.8	168	57,929	104
1954	159.1	110	1,048	263	67.7	190	58,933	106
1955	162.3	112	1,092	274	65.7	185	59,526	107
1956	165.3	114	1,344	338	76.8	216	61,113	110
1957	168.4	116	1,448	364	81.4	229	61,026	110
1958	171.4	118	1,660	417	79.6	224	61,607	111
1959	174.5	120	1,737	436	84.5	237	63,335	114
1960	177.4	122	1,796	451	84.7	238	61,377	111
1961	180.3	124			1/ 106.9	1/ 300		

Compiled from official sources. 1/ Preliminary

Table 35.—Poultry: Per capita consumption of broilers, farm chickens, and turkeys, 1950 to date

Year	Broilers	Farm and nonfarm chickens	Total chickens	Turkeys	Total poultry	Year	Broilers	Farm and nonfarm chickens	Total chickens	Turkeys	Total poultry
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1950	8.7	11.9	20.6	4.1	24.7	1956	17.3	7.1	24.4	5.2	29.6
1951	10.4	11.3	21.7	4.4	26.1	1957	19.1	6.4	25.5	5.9	31.4
1952	11.7	10.4	22.1	4.7	26.8	1958	22.0	6.2	28.2	5.9	34.1
1953	12.3	9.6	21.9	4.8	26.7	1959	22.8	6.1	28.9	6.3	35.2
1954	13.7	9.1	22.8	5.3	28.1	1960	23.5	4.8	28.3	6.3	34.6
1955	13.8	7.5	21.3	5.0	26.3	1961 1/	25.0	5.1	30.1	7.4	37.5

Data published currently in Poultry and Egg Situation (ERS). 1/ Estimated

Table 36.—Egg consumption, per capita, and retail prices with comparisons to 1947-1949 average, 1950-1961

Year	Egg consumption		Average U. S. retail prices (ERS)			
			Current dollars		Deflated by Consumer Price Index (1947-49=100)	
	As computed	As per-cent of 1947-1949	As re-ported, per dozen	As per-cent of 1947-1949	Per dozen	As per-cent of 1947-1949
	Number	Percent	Cents	Percent	Cents	Percent
1950	389	101	57.1	86	55.5	83
1951	392	102	69.7	104	62.8	94
1952	390	101	63.6	95	56.0	84
1953	379	98	66.8	100	58.4	88
1954	376	98	56.2	84	49.0	73
1955	371	96	58.1	87	50.7	76
1956	369	96	57.7	87	49.7	75
1957	362	94	54.9	82	45.7	69
1958	354	92	57.9	87	46.9	70
1959	353	92	50.8	76	40.8	61
1960	334	87	54.7	82	43.2	65
1961	325	84				

Data published in Poultry and Egg Situation (ERS).

Table 37.--Commercial broilers: number produced by important States and regions, 1950-1960

Year	Delaware and Maryland	Georgia	Alabama and Mississippi	Arkansas	Rest of South Atlantic and South Central	North Atlantic	Rest of U. S.	Total U. S. 1/
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
1950	135.5	62.9	30.1	49.2	143.7	79.1	131.0	631.5
1951	146.4	88.7	40.2	69.8	182.2	97.2	164.1	788.6
1952	122.2	112.6	54.3	72.6	221.8	106.2	171.2	860.9
1953	130.6	121.6	64.1	74.1	253.0	123.8	179.4	946.5
1954	128.2	154.5	88.0	78.5	275.4	133.1	190.1	1,047.8
1955	128.2	177.6	95.3	77.0	290.0	139.1	184.5	1,091.7
1956	152.7	222.8	135.3	99.3	358.0	165.0	210.5	1,343.7
1957	167.8	261.0	170.5	110.2	380.0	159.8	198.2	1,447.5
1958	181.8	292.1	217.1	133.3	442.8	173.4	219.1	1,659.5
1959	178.4	303.0	265.9	164.0	441.0	162.9	221.8	1,736.9
1960	194.2	320.2	292.6	180.4	445.5	147.1	215.7	1,795.7

1/ Totals do not necessarily add due to rounding.

Data published annually in Farm Production, Disposition, Cash Receipts and Gross Income (AMS).

Table 38.--Exports of poultry meat 1/ by major suppliers, 1955-60

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
United States	28.0	44.6	41.9	51.3	125.7	176.6
Netherlands	42.1	50.2	65.5	76.0	80.6	98.2
Denmark	27.3	27.3	30.3	38.6	55.4	75.4
Poland	18.6	19.1	23.1	26.6	33.6	30.8
Hungary	23.3	18.6	19.0	19.9	24.9	22.2
Others	25.6	40.9	37.9	35.4	34.6	22.4
Total	164.9	200.7	217.7	247.8	354.8	425.6

1/ Slaughtered poultry.

Data compiled by the Dairy and Poultry Division, (FAS).

Table 39.--Egg and poultry products: U. S. exports by commodities, annual 1956-61

Item	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 1/
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Total chicken including canned	8.8	9.8	12.9	29.7	39.3	
Turkeys	2/	2/	2.0	4.3	8.2	
Other poultry and game	7.3	4.4	2.1	1.9	2.2	
Total	16.1	14.2	17.0	35.9	49.7	
Shell eggs and egg products	21.7	15.9	16.1	19.3	18.2	
Live poultry	5.8	4.6	4.7	5.5	7.5	
Grand total	43.6	34.7	37.8	60.7	75.4	90.0

1/ Forecast for total only.
2/ Not shown separately prior to 1958.

Data compiled from reports of the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

Table 40.--Poultry product-feed price ratios: Pounds of poultry ration equivalent in value to one dozen eggs or one pound of poultry meat, U. S. average 1950-1961 1/

Year	Egg-feed	Turkey-feed	Broiler-feed	Year	Egg-feed	Turkey-feed	Broiler-feed
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1950	10.1	10.2	5.6	1956	10.9	9.0	4.0
1951	11.9	9.0	5.3	1957	10.3	7.5	3.9
1952	9.9	9.2	5.1	1958	11.2	7.0	3.7
1953	12.3	8.2	5.2	1959	9.3	7.0	3.3
1954	9.5	9.1	4.4	1960	10.8	7.9	3.7
1955	10.8	7.5	5.0	1961 2/	10.7	6.4	3.1

1/ Annual weighted average price of poultry product divided by annual poultry feed ration.
2/ Estimated.

Data published currently in Poultry and Egg Situation (ERS).

Table 41.- Feed grains: Acreage, yield and production, 1950-61

Year	Yield per harvested acre				Four feed grains		
	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum grain	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Total production
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Million acres	Ton	Million tons
1950	38.2	34.8	27.2	22.6	133.2	.85	113.1
1951	36.9	36.3	27.3	19.1	124.4	.84	104.8
1952	41.8	32.9	27.7	17.0	121.9	.91	111.0
1953	40.7	30.7	28.4	18.4	123.2	.88	108.3
1954	39.4	34.8	28.4	20.1	134.3	.85	114.1
1955	42.0	38.3	27.8	18.8	134.9	.90	120.8
1956	47.4	34.5	29.3	22.2	120.3	.99	119.3
1957	48.3	37.9	29.8	28.8	131.7	1.01	132.4
1958	52.8	44.8	32.3	35.2	126.1	1.14	144.1
1959	53.1	37.9	28.3	36.0	130.2	1.15	149.6
1960	54.5	43.3	31.0	39.8	127.1	1.22	154.6
1961 1/	60.4	40.9	28.8	44.0	106.7	1.29	137.2

1/ Based on October 1 indications.

Table 42.- Feed concentrate supply, livestock numbers, and supply per animal unit, United States, 1937-61

Crop year	Carryover of feed grains 1/			Feed grain production 2/	Other grains fed 3/	Byproduct feeds 4/	Total supply	Total concentrates fed	Grain-consuming animal units fed annually 5/	Supply per animal unit
	Under price support	Other stocks	Total							
	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil.	Tons
1937	---	3.8	3.8	91.9	4.9	14.2	114.8	88.8	137.8	.83
1938	1.3	13.0	14.3	89.9	4.4	14.8	123.4	92.0	148.8	.83
1939	7.2	13.5	20.7	89.1	4.6	15.0	129.4	95.5	156.1	.83
1940	13.2	9.6	22.8	91.6	2.8	16.3	133.5	101.0	155.8	.86
1941	11.3	11.8	23.1	98.4	6.0	16.7	144.2	112.1	167.1	.86
1942	5.5	13.0	18.5	113.3	15.2	18.0	165.0	134.6	192.2	.86
1943	.4	17.4	17.8	103.8	16.5	18.4	156.5	130.6	193.1	.81
1944	.2	11.4	11.6	108.6	10.8	19.1	150.1	120.9	172.6	.87
1945	.3	14.6	14.9	105.6	7.8	17.9	146.2	124.3	167.3	.87
1946	---	10.9	10.9	114.6	4.0	19.7	149.2	114.3	159.6	.93
1947	.3	13.5	13.8	87.2	5.7	19.2	125.9	103.7	153.1	.82
1948	---	7.8	7.8	127.1	3.5	20.3	158.7	111.7	158.6	1.00
1949	15.3	15.1	30.4	111.9	4.0	21.0	167.3	118.3	163.8	1.02
1950	20.9	9.6	30.5	113.1	4.2	22.3	170.1	121.7	168.1	1.01
1951	14.8	13.8	28.6	104.8	4.6	22.9	160.9	124.1	167.3	.96
1952	9.0	11.1	20.1	111.0	5.1	22.8	159.0	114.0	158.8	1.00
1953	16.6	10.4	27.0	108.3	4.2	23.5	163.0	116.5	156.9	1.04
1954	22.6	9.1	31.7	114.1	2.4	23.7	171.9	116.3	161.6	1.06
1955	29.7	9.4	39.1	120.8	2.8	24.1	186.8	121.9	165.3	1.13
1956	34.7	8.6	43.3	119.3	2.4	24.6	189.6	119.7	161.0	1.18
1957	40.8	8.1	48.9	132.4	2.5	26.0	209.8	129.1	160.0	1.31
1958	49.2	9.9	59.1	144.1	2.7	27.1	233.0	140.1	167.7	1.39
1959	57.7	10.0	67.7	149.6	2.5	27.3	247.1	146.3	165.7	1.49
1960 6/	65.7	9.0	74.7	154.6	2.4	27.6	259.3	149.2	166.6	1.56
1961 7/	75.0	10.0	85.0	137.2	2.5	28.0	252.7			

1/ Stocks in all positions, including interior mill, elevator and warehouse stocks, 1943 to date, corn, October 1; oats and barley, July 1 and sorghum grain, October 1, 1947 to date. Data on stocks at interior mills, elevators and warehouses not available prior to 1943. 2/ Corn for grain, only, oats, barley and sorghum grains. 3/ Imported grains and domestic wheat and rye, October-September feeding season. 4/ Mill byproducts, oilseed cakes and meals, animal and marine protein feeds and molasses fed during October-September feeding season. 5/ Number of livestock and poultry on farms, weighted on the basis of relative consumption of feed concentrates. 6/ Preliminary. 7/ Based on indications in October 1961.

Table 43.- Feed grains: Carryover stocks, United States, 1952-61

Year 1/	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum grain	Under loan or owned by CCC	Other	Total
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons
1952	487	277	73	10	9.0	11.1	20.1
1953	769	249	51	7	16.6	10.4	27.0
1954	920	227	71	22	22.6	9.1	31.7
1955	1,035	303	131	75	29.7	9.4	39.1
1956	1,165	347	117	81	34.7	8.6	43.3
1957	1,420	240	127	79	40.8	8.1	48.9
1958	1,470	325	168	309	49.2	9.9	59.1
1959	1,530	368	195	510	57.7	10.0	67.7
1960 2/	1,789	267	167	582	65.7	9.0	74.7
1961 2/	2,025	324	152	700	75.0	10.0	85.0

1/ Stocks of corn and sorghum grains, October 1; oats and barley, July 1. 2/ Preliminary estimates for corn and sorghum grain.

Table 44.- Corn: Supply and utilization, United States, 1950-61

Year beginning October	Supply						Utilization			
	Carryover			Production 1/	Imports	Total	Livestock feed	Food, seed and indus-trial use	Exports	Total
	Under price support	Other	Total							
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
1950	649	195	844	2,764	1	3,609	2,482	280	107	2,869
1951	488	252	740	2,629	1	3,370	2,555	252	76	2,883
1952	306	181	487	2,981	1	3,469	2,312	248	140	2,700
1953	580	189	769	2,882	1	3,652	2,387	249	96	2,732
1954	736	184	920	2,708	1	3,629	2,242	260	92	2,594
1955	884	151	1,035	2,873	1	3,909	2,366	270	108	2,744
1956	1,060	105	1,165	3,075	1	4,241	2,377	279	165	2,821
1957	1,295	125	1,420	3,045	2	4,467	2,534	280	183	2,997
1958	1,355	115	1,470	3,356	1	4,827	2,781	302	214	3,297
1959	1,400	130	1,530	3,825	1	5,356	3,056	301	210	3,567
1960	1,675	114	1,789	3,891	1	5,681	3,081	300	275	3,656
1961 2/	1,900	125	2,025	3,527	1	5,553				

1/ Grain only, excluding corn in silage, forage and hogged-off. 2/ Preliminary estimates, based on October 1 indications.

Table 45.- Sorghum grain: Supply and utilization, United States, 1954-61

Year beginning October	Supply						Utilization			
	Carryover			Production	Imports	Total	Livestock feed	Food, seed and indus-trial use	Exports	Total
	Under price support	Other	Total							
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
1954	20	2	22	236	---	258	124	11	48	183
1955	68	7	75	243	---	318	160	11	66	237
1956	75	6	81	205	---	286	173	12	22	207
1957	75	4	79	568	---	647	269	12	57	338
1958	298	11	309	581	---	890	268	12	100	380
1959	494	16	510	555	---	1,065	370	14	99	483
1960	565	17	582	608	---	1,190	410	13	67	490
1961 1/	680	20	700	478	---	1,178				

1/ Preliminary estimates based on October 1 indications.

Table 46 .- Feed grains and livestock and livestock products: Average price received by farmers, United States, by quarters, 1949-61

Index numbers (1947-49=100)

Year	Feed grains				Livestock and livestock products			
	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.
1949	75	74	73	69	97	93	93	90
1950	74	82	87	86	88	91	101	104
1951	98	99	97	100	115	116	115	114
1952	102	102	103	95	109	105	106	99
1953	91	89	88	83	94	91	92	89
1954	87	88	88	84	91	87	82	80
1955	84	83	76	68	82	80	81	77
1956	71	80	83	75	75	77	79	78
1957	75	74	70	62	79	81	87	77
1958	61	69	68	62	92	94	94	93
1959	64	69	67	61	91	88	87	84
1960	62	65	64	58	85	86	85	89
1961	61	62	65		89	83	85	

Table 47 .- Corn and sorghum grain: Farm price and support price, 1951-61

Year	Corn						Sorghum grain				
	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Support price: To compliers 1/	Support price: To noncompliers	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Support price 1/
	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per cwt.	Dol. per cwt.	Dol. per cwt.	Dol. per cwt.	Dol. per cwt.
1951	1.65	1.66	1.70	1.72	1.57		2.34	2.52	2.61	2.87	2.17
1952	1.49	1.46	1.47	1.48	1.60		2.84	2.68	2.46	2.37	2.38
1953	1.36	1.43	1.47	1.52	1.60		2.19	2.34	2.39	2.19	2.43
1954	1.40	1.39	1.39	1.31	1.62		2.17	2.25	2.29	1.80	2.28
1955	1.13	1.18	1.38	1.44	1.58		1.67	1.81	1.99	2.08	1.78
1956	1.21	1.21	1.22	1.20	1.50	1.25	2.11	2.10	1.97	1.65	1.97
1957	1.01	.963	1.15	1.16	1.40	1.10	1.47	1.65	1.76	1.74	1.86
1958	1.00	1.04	1.15	1.12	1.36	1.06	1.63	1.75	1.83	1.64	1.83
1959	.977	.991	1.07	1.07	1.12		1.50	1.53	1.54	1.52	1.52
1960	.923	.991	1.01	1.04	1.06		1.42	1.49	1.56	1.69	1.52
1961					2/1.20						2/1.93

1/ Price supports were available to all corn producers in 1951, 1952, 1953, 1959 and 1960; and all sorghum producers 1951-60. 2/ Available to farmers participating in the 1961 Feed Grain Program.

Table 48 .- High-protein feeds: Quantity available for feeding, high-protein feed-consuming animal units, and quantity per animal unit, United States, 1937-60

Year beginning October 1	Quantity available for feeding (In terms of 44 percent protein soybean meal equivalent) 1/						Animal units fed annually 1/	Quantity per animal unit
	Oilseed meal: Soybean meal	Oilseed meal: Other oilseed meals 2/	Oilseed meal: Total	Animal protein	Grain protein	Total		
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Million units	Pounds
1937	647	2,096	2,743	2,375	461	5,579	81.3	137
1938	918	1,889	2,807	2,470	492	5,769	86.8	133
1939	1,148	1,816	2,964	2,522	512	5,998	90.2	133
1940	1,342	2,252	3,594	2,684	634	6,912	92.0	150
1941	1,606	2,224	3,830	2,555	867	7,252	99.2	146
1942	2,767	2,381	5,148	2,522	838	8,508	112.3	152
1943	2,991	2,304	5,295	2,604	866	8,765	113.3	155
1944	3,301	2,049	5,350	2,402	966	8,718	106.0	164
1945	3,363	1,686	5,049	2,263	773	8,085	101.5	159
1946	3,483	1,599	5,082	2,223	966	8,271	97.4	170
1947	3,180	2,209	5,389	2,301	791	8,481	92.8	183
1948	3,950	2,446	6,396	2,414	792	9,602	96.3	199
1949	4,336	2,584	6,920	2,456	831	10,207	99.0	206
1950	5,546	2,251	7,797	2,466	1,069	11,332	101.3	224
1951	5,527	2,697	8,224	2,638	817	11,679	102.0	229
1952	5,455	2,624	8,079	2,657	767	11,503	100.2	230
1953	4,965	2,876	7,841	2,955	826	11,622	100.2	232
1954	5,428	2,381	7,809	2,977	853	11,639	101.7	229
1955	6,042	2,429	8,471	3,264	897	12,632	103.9	243
1956	7,093	2,257	9,350	3,061	857	13,268	102.3	259
1957	7,962	2,146	10,108	2,914	859	13,881	101.8	273
1958	8,938	2,205	11,143	3,128	903	15,174	104.9	289
1959 3/	8,446	2,205	10,651	3,197	972	14,820	104.5	284
1960 4/	8,900	2,472	11,372	3,309	913	15,594	105.9	295

1/ Conversion factors to obtain quantity available for feeding in terms of soybean meal equivalent and animal units fed annually are given in the Grain and Feed Statistics, March 1961. 2/ Cottonseed, linseed, peanut and copra meals. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Based on indications on October 1, 1961.

Table 49 .—Coarse grains: United States and world exports, 1955-61

Year ending June 30	United States	Other countries	World total
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
1955 ..	4,558	10,845	15,403
1956 ..	8,469	8,863	17,332
1957 ..	7,024	12,463	19,487
1958 ..	9,301	11,896	21,197
1959 ..	12,005	12,370	24,375
1960 ..	12,711	13,356	26,067
1961 1/	12,670	12,330	25,000

1/ Preliminary.

Table 50 .—Coarse grains: United States exports by area of destination, 1955-61

Year ending June 30	Europe	Asia	Western Hemisphere	Others	Total
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
1955 ..	3,250	831	464	13	4,558
1956 ..	6,970	912	542	45	8,469
1957 ..	4,598	1,404	951	71	7,024
1958 ..	5,869	1,425	1,969	38	9,301
1959 ..	8,836	1,882	1,185	102	12,005
1960 ..	10,125	1,167	1,146	273	12,711
1961 ..	8,985	2,044	1,427	214	12,670

Table 51 .—Coarse grains: United States exports by commodities, 1955-61

Year ending June 30	Corn	Barley	Grain sorghums	Oats	Total
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
1955	2,288	1,043	981	246	4,558
1956	3,475	2,493	2,036	465	8,469
1957	4,301	1,477	811	435	7,024
1958	5,465	2,203	1,185	448	9,301
1959	6,045	2,800	2,650	510	12,005
1960	6,410	2,837	2,738	726	12,711
1961	7,724	2,059	2,419	468	12,670

Table 52 .- Rice, milled: World exports, by countries, Calendar years 1953-62

Year	United States	Burma	Thailand	Other Countries	Total World
	Million metric tons	Million metric tons	Million metric tons	Million metric tons	Million metric tons
1953	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.4	4.6
1954	0.6	1.5	1.2	1.6	4.9
1955	0.5	1.6	1.3	2.3	5.7
1956	1.0	1.9	1.3	2.2	6.4
1957	0.8	1.8	1.6	1.8	6.0
1958	0.6	1.4	1.1	3.0	6.1
1959	0.7	1.7	1.1	2.9	6.4
1960	1.0	1.8	1.2	2.6	6.6
1961 1/	0.9	1.8	1.6	2.3	6.6
1962 2/	--	--	--	--	6.8

1/ Estimated.
2/ Forecast.

Data published in the Rice Situation, ERS.

Table 53 .- Rice, rough: Seeded acreage, yield and producti n, United States, 1947-61

Year	Seeded acreage: Actual	Seeded acreage: Index numbers 1947-49=100	Yield per seeded acre: Actual	Yield per seeded acre: Index numbers 1947-49=100	Production: Actual	Production: Index numbers 1947-49=100
	1,000 acres		Pounds		1,000 cwt.	
1947	1,721	95	2,048	97	35,253	93
1948	1,828	101	2,096	100	38,320	100
1949	1,885	104	2,164	103	40,787	107
1950	1,654	91	2,348	112	38,840	102
1951	2,033	112	2,269	108	46,122	121
1952	2,047	113	2,358	112	48,278	127
1953	2,210	122	2,395	114	52,924	139
1954	2,610	144	2,462	117	64,254	169
1955	1,851	102	3,024	144	55,969	147
1956	1,605	89	3,084	147	49,503	130
1957	1,372	76	3,131	149	42,954	113
1958	1,440	80	3,109	148	44,775	118
1959	1,608	89	3,338	159	53,669	141
1960 1/	1,615	89	3,384	161	54,644	143
1961 2/	1,617	89	3,504	167	56,665	149

1/ Preliminary.
2/ September 1 estimates.

Compiled from reports of the Statistical Reporting Service.

Table 54 .- Rice, in terms of rough: Supply and distribution, United States, 1950-61 1/

Year beginning August	Supply: Beginning stocks	Supply: Farm production 2/	Supply: Imports 3/	Supply: Total 4/	Disappearance: Domestic: Food 5/	Domestic: Industry 6/	Domestic: Feed and seed	Domestic: Total	Exports	Total
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
1950	3,469	38,840	787	43,438	18,252	4,866	2,634	25,752	13,167	38,919
1951	4,519	46,122	542	50,257	16,756	4,750	2,653	24,159	24,058	48,217
1952	2,040	48,278	350	51,786	17,750	4,577	2,822	25,149	25,122	50,271
1953	1,515	52,924	417	55,566	17,343	4,560	3,409	25,312	22,708	48,020
1954	7,546	64,254	65	68,964	18,680	5,425	3,873	27,978	14,286	42,264
1955	26,700	55,969	194	82,386	19,080	6,119	3,901	29,100	18,668	47,768
1956	34,618	49,503	385	84,651	19,265	5,086	2,649	27,000	37,548	64,548
1957	20,103	42,954	235	62,784	19,020	4,812	2,468	26,300	18,315	44,615
1958	18,169	44,775	165	61,518	18,840	4,706	2,554	26,100	19,749	45,849
1959	15,669	53,669	781	69,377	20,715	4,950	2,335	28,000	29,233	57,233
1960 7/	12,144	54,644	254	66,642	19,826	4,884	2,290	27,000	29,563	56,563
1961 7/	10,079	7/ 53,500	250	63,800	20,000	5,000	2,300	27,300	29,000	56,300

1/ Milled rice converted to rough basis at annual extraction rate.
2/ Includes estimates of production in minor States.
3/ Consists mostly of broken rice.
4/ Adjusted to equal total distribution.
5/ Includes shipments to U. S. Territories and military food use.
6/ Primarily for beer production.
7/ 1961 figures are preliminary; 1961 are tentative estimates. The production figure for 1961 is an approximation assuming a 6 % reduction from the Sept. 1 estimate reflecting damage to the crop by Hurricane Carla.

Data published in the Rice Situation, ERS.

Table 55 .- Rice, rough: Average price per 100 pounds received by farmers, by months, and average loan rate, United States, 1947-61 1/

Year	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Average loan rate
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1947	6.24	5.22	5.58	6.22	6.42	6.67	6.98	6.73	6.78	6.82	6.96	6.91	3.76
1948	5.33	4.76	4.73	5.13	5.36	5.24	4.98	4.69	4.82	4.73	4.73	4.56	4.08
1949	4.18	3.82	3.98	4.22	4.37	4.41	4.46	4.34	4.30	4.22	4.19	4.46	3.96
1950	4.61	4.56	5.03	5.33	5.26	5.57	5.81	5.78	5.72	5.67	5.41	5.23	4.56
1951	4.67	4.03	4.66	4.79	4.90	5.20	5.22	5.25	5.36	5.47	5.62	5.62	5.00
1952	5.32	5.27	5.72	6.10	6.25	6.48	6.63	6.88	6.91	6.91	6.70	5.92	5.04
1953	5.31	4.82	5.37	5.26	5.34	5.42	5.34	5.21	5.01	4.85	4.19	4.14	4.84
1954	4.06	4.23	4.60	4.57	4.64	4.51	4.46	4.52	4.55	4.46	4.35	4.26	4.92
1955	4.19	4.64	4.77	4.77	4.71	4.48	4.49	4.52	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.44	4.66
1956	4.29	4.56	4.75	4.61	4.65	4.68	4.91	4.98	4.88	4.91	4.91	4.90	4.57
1957	4.86	4.84	5.01	5.04	4.84	5.01	5.02	5.03	5.14	5.03	5.04	4.92	4.72
1958	4.83	4.77	4.82	4.74	4.48	4.79	4.88	4.95	4.79	4.79	5.11	5.05	4.48
1959	4.54	4.52	4.73	4.71	4.71	4.79	4.86	4.83	4.76	4.70	4.71	4.71	4.38
1960 2/	4.30	4.30	4.61	4.97	4.78	4.86	4.88	4.95	4.86	4.67	4.80	4.77	4.42
1961 2/	4.69												4.71

1/ U. S. monthly prices are the result of weighting monthly State prices by production. Beginning August 1958, monthly State prices are weighted by estimated sales for the month.
2/ Preliminary.

Data published currently in Agricultural Prices, Statistical Reporting Service.

Table 56 .- Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1950-61 1/

Year beginning July	Supply: Carryover	Supply: Production	Supply: Imports 2/	Supply: Total	Disappearance: Used in United States: Food 3/	Seed	Indus-trial	Feed 4/	Total	Exports 5/	Total
	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.
1950	424.7	1,019.4	11.9	1,456.0	492.6	87.9	.2	109.3	690.0	366.1	1,056.1
1951	399.9	988.2	31.6	1,419.7	496.5	88.2	.9	102.8	688.4	475.3	1,163.7
1952	256.0	1,306.4	21.6	1,584.0	488.4	89.1	.2	83.0	660.7	317.8	978.5
1953	605.5	1,173.1	5.5	1,784.1	487.1	69.5	.2	76.8	633.6	217.0	850.6
1954	933.5	983.9	4.2	1,921.6	485.9	64.8	.2	60.1	611.0	274.4	885.4
1955	1,036.2	937.1	9.9	1,983.2	481.6	67.7	.7	53.5	603.5	6/346.3	949.8
1956	1,033.4	1,005.4	7.8	2,046.6	482.5	57.7	.5	47.6	588.3	6/549.5	1,137.8
1957	908.8	955.7	10.9	1,875.4	486.1	63.2	.3	41.9	591.5	6/402.9	994.4
1958	881.0	1,457.4	7.8	2,346.2	497.1	65.1	.1	45.5	607.8	6/443.3	1,051.1
1959	1,295.1	1,121.1	7.4	2,423.6	496.7	63.7	.1	39.7	600.2	6/509.9	1,110.1
1960 7/	1,313.5	1,350.3	8.3	2,672.1	495.7	64.3	.1	44.1	604.2	6/661.3	1,265.5
1961 8/	1,406.6	1,210.5	8.0	2,625.0	500.0	49.0	---	45.0	594.0	6/675.0	1,269.0

1/ Includes flour and other products in terms of wheat. 2/ Excludes imports of wheat for milling-in-bond and export as flour. 3/ Includes shipments to U. S. Territories and military food use at home and abroad. 4/ This is the residual figure, after all other disappearance is accounted for. It has been assumed roughly to represent feed. 5/ Actual exports, including exports for civilian feeding under the military supply program. 6/ Includes exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies, beginning January 1956. 7/ Preliminary. 8/ Tentative estimates.

Data published currently in the Wheat Situation, ERS.

Table 57 .- Wheat: Seeded acreage, yield and production, United States, 1947-61

Year	Seeded acreage: Actual	Seeded acreage: Index numbers 1947-49=100	Yield per seeded acre: Actual	Yield per seeded acre: Index numbers 1947-49=100	Production: Actual	Production: Index numbers 1947-49=100
	1,000 acres		Bushels		1,000 bushels	
1947	78,314	98	17.4	111	1,358.9	109
1948	78,345	98	16.5	105	1,294.9	104
1949	83,905	105	13.1	84	1,098.4	88
1950	71,287	89	14.3	91	1,019.3	82
1951	78,524	98	12.6	80	988.2	79
1952	78,645	98	16.6	106	1,306.4	104
1953	78,931	98	14.9	95	1,173.1	94
1954	62,539	80	15.7	100	983.9	79
1955	58,246	73	16.1	103	937.1	75
1956	60,655	76	16.6	106	1,005.4	80
1957	49,853	62	19.2	122	955.7	76
1958	56,017	70	26.0	166	1,457.4	116
1959	56,772	71	19.7	126	1,121.1	90
1960 1/	54,890	68	24.6	157	1,350.3	108
1961 2/	55,524	69	21.8	139	1,210.4	97

1/ Preliminary.
2/ September 1 estimates.

Compiled from reports of the Statistical Reporting Service.

Table 58 .- Wheat: Cash closing price per bushel of 3 classes at principal markets, by months, 1956-61

Year	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Average
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
	No. 2 Hard Red Winter, ordinary protein, Kansas City												
1956	2.06	2.16	2.25	2.27	2.33	2.32	2.33	2.32	2.32	2.30	2.20	2.21	2.26
1957	2.13	2.10	2.10	2.11	2.17	2.15	2.15	2.17	2.25	2.25	2.27	1.94	2.15
1958	1.80	1.82	1.91	1.93	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.98	2.03	2.04	2.00	1.91	1.94
1959	1.89	1.94	1.96	2.01	2.02	2.03	2.04	2.07	2.11	2.08	1.99	1.93	2.01
1960	1.88	1.93	1.97	1.97	2.00	2.01	2.04	2.04	2.00	1.98	1.93	1.93	1.97
1961	1.96	2.02											
	No. 2 Soft Red Winter, St. Louis												
1956	2.06	2.17	2.26	2.29	2.39	2.42	2.44	2.33	2.31	2.25	2.18	2.09	2.27
1957	2.14	2.16	2.15	2.14	2.20	2.25	2.28	2.24	2.27	2.27	2.27	2.02	2.20
1958	1.85	1.84	1.89	1.96	1.98	2.00	2.04	2.06	2.09	2.01	1.85	1.85	1.95
1959	1.89	1.94	1.95	1.98	2.03	2.05	2.08	2.04	2.09	2.15	2.04	1.91	2.01
1960	1.86	1.89	1.92	1.98	2.03	2.10	2.17	2.16	2.10	1.91	1.83	1.84	1.98
1961	1.94	1.99											
	No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, ordinary protein, Minneapolis												
1956	2.35	2.37	2.28	2.29	2.35	2.34	2.34	2.33	2.31	2.30	2.24	2.25	2.31
1957	2.29	2.25	2.27	2.32	2.34	2.31	2.30	2.31	2.32	2.35	2.38	2.43	2.32
1958	2.35	2.03	2.05	2.08	2.07	2.07	2.06	2.08	2.06	2.07	2.10	2.11	2.09
1959	2.13	2.12	2.13	2.16	2.20	2.18	2.17	2.17	2.18	2.19	2.21	2.21	2.17
1960	2.17	2.06	2.06	2.09	2.09	2.10	2.11	2.11	2.10	2.12	2.14	2.23	2.12
1961	2.27	2.23											

Data published currently in the Grain Market News, Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 59.--Wheat and flour (wheat equivalent): World exports by country, 1955-61

Year ending June 30	United States	Canada	Australia	Argentina	U.S.S.R.	Other	Total
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
1955	275	252	93	132	64	155	971
1956	345	289	102	115	37	152	1,040
1957	549	282	126	98	160	113	1,328
1958	402	317	61	78	144	188	1,190
1959	443	300	75	103	220	167	1,308
1960	510	279	116	78	180	165	1,328
1961 1/	662	338	183	70	135	112	1,500

1/ Preliminary.

Table 60.--Wheat and flour (wheat equivalent): United States exports under Government programs and dollar sales, 1955-61

Year ending June 30	Sold for dollars	Barter	Other Government programs	Total U. S. exports
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
1955	117	46	112	275
1956	104	67	174	345
1957	174	87	288	549
1958	152	10	240	402
1959	141	20	281	442
1960	135	26	349	510
1961 1/	200	34	428	662

1/ Preliminary.

Table 61.--Wheat: World production, 1955-61

Country	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 1/
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
U.S.S.R.	1,550	2,000	1,800	2,300	1,900	1,700	N.A.
United States	935	1,004	951	1,462	1,127	1,350	1,210
Canada	519	573	386	372	414	490	252
France	381	225	407	353	425	405	346
Argentina	193	262	214	245	215	150	200
Australia	195	135	98	215	199	273	260
Others	3,627	3,601	3,809	3,748	3,870	3,822	5,682
Total	7,400	7,800	7,665	8,695	8,150	8,190	7,950

1/ Preliminary.

Table 62.--Food fats: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1946-60

Year beginning October	Supply: Production from domestic materials 1/	Supply: Stocks Oct. 1	Supply: Imports	Supply: Total	Disappearance 2/: Exports and shipments	Disappearance 2/: Domestic	Disappearance 2/: Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1946	7,260	596	36	7,892	667	6,595	7,262
1947	7,297	630	50	7,977	624	6,886	7,510
1948	8,666	467	30	9,163	1,449	7,195	8,644
1949	8,825	518	67	9,410	1,276	7,079	8,355
1950	8,859	606	52	9,517	1,585	6,964	8,549
1951	9,159	590	46	9,795	1,435	7,109	8,544
1952	9,321	880	45	10,246	1,110	7,219	8,329
1953	9,457	1,589	61	11,107	1,645	7,541	9,186
1954	9,767	1,608	91	11,466	2,359	7,840	10,199
1955	10,859	962	59	11,880	2,979	7,871	10,850
1956	10,857	760	52	11,669	2,903	7,886	10,789
1957	10,762	694	70	11,526	2,593	8,145	10,738
1958	11,909	683	74	12,666	3,323	8,390	11,713
1959	12,640	734	66	13,440	3,878	8,446	12,324
1960 3/	12,650	830	75	13,555	3,350	8,700	12,050

1/ Includes oil equivalent of oilseeds exported.
2/ Disappearance of primary fats and oils adjusted for trade and change in stocks of manufactured products (fat content) and beginning in 1949 for trade and change in stocks of secondary oils (fatty acids, etc.).
3/ Preliminary.

Data published currently in the Fats and Oils Situation (ERS).

Table 63.--Soybeans: Supply and distribution, United States, 1950-60

Year beginning October	Supply: Produc-tion	Supply: Stocks Oct. 1	Supply: Total supply	Distribution: Exports	Distribution: Crushings	Distribution: Seed	Distribution: Residual 1/	Soybean oil (bean equivalent)
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
1950	299.2	2.9	302.1	27.8	252.0	19.0	-0.9	50.5
1951	283.8	4.2	288.0	17.0	244.4	19.8	3.2	27.1
1952	298.8	3.6	302.4	31.9	234.4	20.7	5.3	8.6
1953	269.2	10.1	279.3	39.7	213.2	22.9	2.2	6.5
1954	341.1	1.3	342.4	60.6	249.0	23.4	-.6	4.6
1955	373.7	9.9	383.6	67.5	283.1	26.1	3.2	50.1
1956	449.3	3.7	453.0	85.4	315.9	26.2	15.6	74.1
1957	483.4	9.9	493.3	85.5	353.8	29.4	3.6	75.1
1958	580.2	21.1	601.3	110.1	401.2	27.2	.7	87.8
1959	532.9	62.1	595.0	141.4	393.4	29.1	7.9	86.6
1960 2/	558.8	23.2	582.0	135	405	31	.6	75
1961 3/	720	5	725					

1/ Computed from unrounded numbers, Includes use for feed, direct use for food, and loss.
2/ Partly estimated.
3/ Indicated September 1.

Data published currently in Fats and Oils Situation (ERS).

Table 64.--Soybeans: United States exports by country of destination, average 1949-53 and 1955-60

Year beginning October 1	Japan	Germany Netherlands	Other Europe	Canada	Other	Total
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
1949-53 average	10.2	4.6	4.0	4.2	2.9	25.9
1955	20.4	21.8	10.6	8.9	5.8	67.5
1956	22.9	29.3	14.7	10.2	8.3	85.4
1957	26.8	22.0	15.8	10.7	10.2	85.5
1958	36.7	28.8	17.0	15.2	12.4	110.1
1959	40.2	41.6	28.7	15.8	15.0	141.3
1960 1/	40.0	36.0	23.0	18.0	13.0	130.0

1/ Partly estimated.

Table 65.--Lard production and pigs saved, United States, 1924-61

Year	Pig crop 1/	Lard production 2/	Year	Pig crop 1/	Lard production 2/
	Thousand head	Million pounds		Thousand head	Million pounds
1924	74,065	2,239	1941	84,952	2,397
1925	70,310	2,245	1942	104,903	2,682
1926	75,444	2,238	1943	121,807	3,267
1927	81,246	2,364	1944	86,659	2,118
1928	78,682	2,467	1945	86,827	2,107
1929	76,125	2,305	1946	82,694	2,381
1930	74,135	2,238	1947	83,289	2,283
1931	83,176	2,368	1948	83,826	2,480
1932	82,525	2,497	1949	93,244	2,629
1933	84,200	2,192	1950	97,381	2,812
1934	56,766	1,450	1951	100,586	2,918
1935	56,144	1,526	1952	88,829	2,509
1936	65,725	1,502	1953	77,914	2,248
1937	62,519	1,648	1954	86,830	2,564
1938	71,855	1,923	1955	95,720	2,812
1939	86,952	2,250	1956	89,426	2,614
1940	79,866	2,237	1957	87,362	2,423
			1958	93,533	2,679
			1959	99,395	2,729
			1960	88,492	2,525
			1961	93,000	2,650

1/ Calendar year. 2/ Year beginning October.
Data published currently in the Fats and Oils and Livestock and Meat Situations (ERS).

Table 66.--Oilseeds: Prices received by farmers and support prices, 1949-61

Crop year	Flaxseed		Soybeans		Cottonseed		Peanuts	
	Support price 1/	Farm price	Support price	Farm price	Support price 2/	Farm price	Support price	Farm price
	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton
1949	3.74	3.63	2.11	2.16	46.50	43.40	210.00	208.00
1950	2.57	3.34	2.06	2.47	47.00	86.60	216.00	218.00
1951	2.65	3.73	2.45	2.73	61.50	69.30	230.56	208.00
1952	3.77	3.72	2.56	2.72	62.40	69.60	239.40	218.00
1953	3.79	3.64	2.56	2.72	50.50	52.70	237.60	222.00
1954	3.14	3.05	2.22	2.46	50.00	60.30	244.80	244.00
1955	2.91	2.90	2.04	2.22	42.00	44.60	244.80	234.00
1956	3.09	2.99	2.15	2.18	44.00	53.40	227.04	224.00
1957	2.92	2.94	2.09	2.07	42.00	51.10	221.40	208.00
1958	2.78	2.69	2.09	2.00	41.00	43.80	213.20	212.00
1959	2.38	3.00	1.85	1.96	34.00	38.80	193.50	192.00
1960	2.38	2.66	1.85	2.21	34.00	42.50	201.24	200.00
1961 3/	2.80	3.25	2.30	2.30	45.00	47.00	221.00	220.00

1/ Farm basis.
2/ Purchase price, basis grade except 1949 which is average grade.
3/ 1961 farm prices forecast.

Data published currently in the Fats and Oils Situation (ERS).

Table 67.--Oilseed Meals (including the meal equivalent of oilseeds): United States exports, annual 1954-60

Year beginning October 1	Meal			Meal equivalent of oilseeds			Grand Total
	Soybean	Other 1/	Total	Soybean	Other 2/	Total	
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
1954	272	246	518	1,388	124	1,512	2,030
1955	400	338	738	1,559	184	1,743	2,481
1956	443	89	532	2,027	193	2,220	2,752
1957	300	16	316	2,001	73	2,074	2,390
1958	512	69	581	2,609	152	2,761	3,342
1959	652	218	870	3,284	99	3,383	4,253
1960 3/	628	90	718	3,055	160	3,215	3,933

1/ Mostly cottonseed, peanut and linseed meals.
2/ Mostly peanut and linseed meals.
3/ Partly estimated.

Table 68.--Inedible tallow and greases, and linseed oil (including the oil equivalent of flaxseed): United States exports, year beginning July 1, 1954-60

Year beginning July 1	Tallow and grease	Linseed oil		
		Oil	Oil equiv. of flaxseed	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1954	1,248	318	162	480
1955	1,477	140	207	347
1956	1,474	78	51	129
1957	1,169	87	179	266
1958	1,211	8	119	127
1959	1,722	55	165	220
1960	1,659	24	138	162

Table 69.--Soybeans (as oil), soybean and cottonseed oils, and lard: United States exports, 1954-60

Year beginning October 1	Oil equiv. of soybeans	Soybean oil	Lard	Cottonseed oil	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1954	666	50	527	710	1,953
1955	741	556	663	611	2,571
1956	937	807	529	423	2,696
1957	939	804	394	248	2,385
1958	1,209	930	535	404	3,078
1959	1,551	953	655	503	3,662
1960 1/	1,427	800	500	400	3,127

1/ Partly estimated.

Table 70.--Tobacco, flue-cured: Supply, disappearance, support level and farmers' price, United States, 1950-61

(Farm-sales weight)

Year beginning July 1	Stocks			Production	Total supply	Disappearance			Price per pound	
	Trade	Government loan	Total			Domestic	Exports	Total	Support level	Received by farmers
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Cents	Cents
1950	1,398	87	1,485	1,257	2,742	757	428	1,185	45.0	54.7
1951	1,473	84	1,557	1,453	3,010	777	502	1,279	50.7	52.4
1952	1,550	181	1,731	1,365	3,096	828	416	1,244	50.6	50.3
1953	1,614	238	1,852	1,272	3,124	778	431	1,209	47.9	52.8
1954	1,636	279	1,915	1,314	3,229	744	429	1,173	47.9	52.7
1955	1,727	329	2,056	1,483	3,539	728	553	1,281	48.3	52.7
1956	1,802	456	2,258	1,423	3,681	705	465	1,170	48.9	51.5
1957	1,868	643	2,511	975	3,486	737	441	1,178	50.8	55.4
1958	1,691	617	2,308	1,081	3,389	736	443	1,179	54.6	58.2
1959	1,570	640	2,210	1,081	3,291	766	419	1,185	55.5	58.3
1960	1,602	504	2,106	1,251	3,357	792	475	1,267	55.5	60.4
1961	1,600	490	2,090	1,259	3,349				55.5	1/64.0

1/ Preliminary estimate.

Data from Crop Production, Agricultural Prices, Tobacco Situation (ERS); stocks reports (AMS); and trade sources.

Table 71.--Tobacco, burley: Supply, disappearance, support level and farmers' price, United States, 1950-61

(Farm-sales weight)

Year beginning Oct. 1	Stocks			Production	Total supply	Disappearance			Price per pound	
	Trade	Government loan	Total			Domestic	Exports	Total	Support level	Received by farmers
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Cents	Cents
1950	899	111	1,000	499	1,499	488	30	518	45.7	49.0
1951	911	70	981	618	1,599	506	32	538	49.8	51.2
1952	938	123	1,061	650	1,711	519	29	548	49.5	50.3
1953	965	198	1,163	564	1,727	494	35	529	46.6	52.5
1954	970	228	1,198	668	1,866	486	33	519	46.4	49.8
1955	916	431	1,347	470	1,817	484	34	518	46.2	58.6
1956	923	376	1,299	506	1,805	482	28	510	48.1	63.6
1957	1,018	277	1,295	488	1,783	478	28	506	51.7	60.3
1958	1,000	276	1,276	466	1,742	483	35	518	55.4	66.1
1959	994	230	1,224	502	1,726	499	36	535	57.2	60.6
1960	1,102	89	1,191	485	1,676	1/510	1/37	1/547	57.2	64.2
1961 1/	1,059	70	1,129	530	1,659				57.2	

1/ Preliminary estimate.

Data from Crop Production, Agricultural Prices, Tobacco Situation (ERS); and stocks reports (AMS).

Table 72.--Tobacco used for cigarettes, average 1950-54, annual 1955-61

(Unstemmed processing weight)

Period	Flue-cured	Burley	Maryland	Imported	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Average: 1950-54	649	373	22	73	1,117
1955	617	366	21	81	1,085
1956	604	365	22	85	1,076
1957	608	374	21	88	1,091
1958	630	379	22	100	1,131
1959	633	374	20	109	1,136
1960	652	379	19	116	1,166
1961 1/	676	396	20	123	1,215

1/ Preliminary estimate.

Table 73.--Estimated use of tobacco for cigars, averages for specified years, 1950-60 1/

(Unstemmed weight)

Type	1950-51--1952-53	1958-59--1960-61
	Million pounds	Million pounds
Pennsylvania and Ohio filler	43.0	37.1
Puerto Rican filler	24.8	23.9
Connecticut Valley and Wisconsin binder	17.4	9.0
Domestic noncigar types	12.8	9.9
Connecticut Valley and Georgia-Florida wrapper	8.5	9.2
Cuban	25.8	31.1
Philippine	2.6	11.4
Other imported	.2	3.3
Total	135.1	134.9

1/ Marketing year beginning July 1 for Connecticut Valley and Georgia-Florida wrapper; October 1 for all others.

Table 74.--Tobacco products: Consumption per capita, 15 years and over, in United States and by overseas forces, 1930-61 1/

(Unstemmed weight)

Year	Cigarettes	Large cigars and cigarillos	Smoking, chewing and snuff	Total tobacco products 2/	Year	Cigarettes	Large cigars and cigarillos	Smoking, chewing and snuff	Total tobacco products 2/
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1930	3.84	1.66	3.34	8.85	1947	9.16	1.29	1.50	11.95
1931	3.63	1.51	3.29	8.44	1948	9.35	1.30	1.46	12.11
1932	3.21	1.23	3.19	7.64	1949	9.33	1.16	1.44	11.93
1933	3.49	1.22	3.07	7.79					
1934	3.94	1.27	3.11	8.33	1950	9.37	1.18	1.41	11.96
1935	4.11	1.29	2.80	8.21	1951	9.99	1.19	1.31	12.49
1936	4.61	1.39	2.81	8.82	1952	10.42	1.26	1.25	12.93
1937	4.80	1.39	2.74	8.94	1953	10.47	1.26	1.18	12.91
1938	4.76	1.30	2.68	8.75	1954	9.74	1.22	1.16	12.12
1939	4.95	1.31	2.56	8.83	1955	9.59	1.20	1.16	11.95
					1956	9.31	1.11	1.06	11.48
1940	5.17	1.35	2.60	9.13	1957	9.32	1.09	1.01	11.42
1941	5.97	1.41	2.41	9.80	1958	9.53	1.09	1.00	11.63
1942	7.03	1.40	2.27	10.70	1959	9.42	1.10	.96	11.50
1943	8.00	1.28	2.18	11.46					
1944	8.04	1.21	1.96	11.21	1960	9.56	1.08	.93	11.57
1945	9.15	1.26	2.04	12.45	1961 3/	9.82	1.08	.92	11.82
1946	9.23	1.36	1.58	12.17					

1/ Includes Hawaii and Alaska for all years.
2/ Includes small cigars not shown separately, though for many years this amounts to less than 0.01 pounds.
3/ Preliminary estimate.

Table 75.--Cigarettes: World output by specified areas, average 1951-55, annual 1956-60

Area	Average 1951-55	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	Billion pieces	Billion pieces	Billion pieces	Billion pieces	Billion pieces	Billion pieces
United States	418	424	442	470	490	507
U.S.S.R. and Mainland China	353	414	438	467	493	525
Western Europe	319	360	374	388	394	416
Others	519	636	670	701	740	779
Total	1,609	1,834	1,924	2,026	2,117	2,227

Table 76.--Tobacco: Free world exports, annual 1954-60

Area	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
United States	454	540	510	501	482	466	495
Greece and Turkey	258	253	241	347	261	266	262
Rhodesias Nyasaland	133	124	165	139	143	176	193
Latin America	155	157	168	175	174	176	200
India and Canada	106	147	123	117	136	124	127
Others	187	170	205	207	253	194	244
Total	1,293	1,391	1,412	1,486	1,449	1,404	1,521

Table 77.--Tobacco, Unmanufactured: Imports by specified market areas from major suppliers, averages 1951-55 and 1956-60

Supplier	Outer Seven		Common Market	
	Average 1951-55	Average 1956-60	Average 1951-55	Average 1956-60
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
United States	215	222	116	120
Greece and Turkey	22	21	70	86
Rhodesias-Nyasaland	76	92	8	23
Others	106	109	140	174
Total	419	444	334	403

Table 78.--Commercial vegetables: Production and civilian consumption, United States, 1950-60

Year	Production				Consumption per person 3/				
	Fresh 1/	Processed	Not used 2/	Total	Total fresh and processed	Fresh 4/	Processed 5/ Total	Canned	Frozen
	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1950	11.0	5.[illegible]	0.7	16.9	198.8	114.6	84.2	76.8	7.4
1951	11.[illegible]	7.2	.3	18.5	200.6	111.6	89.0	79.7	9.3
1952	11.3	6.7	.1	18.1	199.2	111.0	88.2	76.9	11.3
1953	11.7	6.6	.3	18.6	199.6	108.3	91.3	79.6	11.7
1954	11.5	5.9	.4	17.8	196.6	107.3	89.3	76.8	12.5
1955	11.7	6.2	.4	18.3	198.6	104.6	94.0	80.5	13.5
1956	12.2	8.4	.4	21.0	202.5	106.9	95.6	81.5	14.1
1957	11.8	6.8	.2	18.8	200.5	104.6	95.9	81.4	14.5
1958	12.0	7.5	.5	20.0	200.2	102.1	98.1	82.7	15.4
1959	11.9	5.9	.3	19.1	198.6	100.4	98.2	82.5	15.7
1960 6/	12.3	7.3	.5	20.1	200.7	100.6	100.1	83.9	16.2

1/ Includes melons. 2/ Unharvested on account of economic conditions, and shrinkage and loss of dry onions. 3/ Fresh weight equivalent. 4/ Excludes melons. 5/ Excludes canned sweetpotatoes, baby foods, and soups, and canned and frozen potatoes. 6/ Preliminary.

Data from Total Commercial Production of All Vegetables and Melons For Fresh Market and Processing, AMS, USDA, January 1961; and the October 1961 issue of the Vegetable Situation, ERS, USDA.

Economic Research Service

Table 79.--Melons, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry beans and peas: Civilian per capita consumption, United States, 1950-60 1/

Year	Melons			Potatoes 2/	Sweetpotatoes 2/	Dry edible beans	Dry field peas
	Watermelons	Muskmelons	Total				
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1950	15.8	9.1	24.9	119.2	12.9	8.6	0.8
1951	17.2	8.9	26.1	122.1	8.5	8.1	.7
1952	17.1	8.6	25.7	110.2	8.2	8.1	.5
1953	19.0	9.2	28.2	116.6	8.8	7.6	.6
1954	19.3	9.6	28.9	115.8	8.7	8.2	.6
1955	20.0	9.2	29.2	117.1	9.1	7.3	.5
1956	18.9	8.9	27.8	110.9	8.5	8.0	.7
1957	17.9	7.8	25.7	117.1	8.1	7.5	.6
1958	18.6	8.3	26.9	110.7	7.8	7.7	.5
1959	16.6	8.6	25.2	115.5	8.6	7.6	.6
1960 3/	18.0	8.6	26.6	116.4	7.2	7.3	.5

1/ All data for calendar year except dry field peas on crop year basis.
2/ Includes fresh weight equivalent of canned and frozen.
3/ Preliminary.

Data from the October 1961 issue of the Vegetable Situation, ERS, USDA.

Economic Research Service

Table 80.--Beans and peas, dry edible: United States exports by areas of destination, average 1950-54, annual 1955-60

Year 1/	Beans				Peas			
	Latin America	Europe	Other areas	Total	Latin America	Europe	Other areas	Total
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
1950-54 average	1,539	815	238	2,592	296	302	95	693
1955	1,169	705	351	2,225	229	82	97	408
1956	1,292	1,105	357	2,754	352	721	100	1,173
1957	1,735	42	185	1,962	570	403	95	1,068
1958	2,429	1,367	151	3,947	396	944	114	1,454
1959	1,532	1,763	229	3,524	573	1,420	183	2,176
1960 3/	1,100	600	100	1,800	600	1,100	100	1,800

1/ Year beginning September 1 for beans and August 1 for peas.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds.
3/ Partially estimated.

Data compiled from reports of the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Foreign Agricultural Service

Table 81.--Vegetables and potatoes 1/: United States exports and imports, 1950-60

Year	Exports				Imports			
	Fresh Vegetables 2/	Fresh Potatoes	Canned Vegetables	Other Vegetables 3/	Fresh Vegetables 2/	Fresh Potatoes 4/	Canned Vegetables	Other Vegetables 5/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1950	516.5	746.9	81.4	3.3	381.0	397.6	78.5	27.1
1951	481.2	277.3	113.2	4.6	472.5	272.1	79.4	39.3
1952	563.3	349.9	141.5	8.4	500.1	195.2	67.1	54.4
1953	619.4	299.0	156.0	15.1	480.6	168.9	60.5	62.2
1954	715.0	336.3	166.2	17.3	425.4	144.9	78.8	38.0
1955	779.0	394.3	184.2	22.1	363.3	124.3	93.4	53.3
1956	881.2	337.0	235.6	33.4	435.3	278.1	104.6	35.0
1957	850.3	300.1	273.9	24.8	465.9	165.9	88.7	33.3
1958	867.0	272.3	220.2	28.2	666.2	256.6	133.2	37.8
1959	845.1	295.9	204.3	37.6	696.4	92.0	108.6	39.8
1960	834.6	338.1	211.3	46.0	811.3	51.3	122.1	50.7

1/ Does not include dry beans and peas. 2/ Including melons. 3/ Frozen, dehydrated and starches. 4/ Table and seed potatoes. 5/ Dehydrated and other preparations.

Data compiled from reports of the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
Foreign Agricultural Service

Table 82.--Fruit production and population, United States, 1935-61

Year	Total production: 6 citrus fruits 1/	18 noncitrus fruits 2/	24 fruits	Total population July 1	Year	Total production: 6 citrus fruits 1/	18 noncitrus fruits 2/	24 fruits	Total population July 1
	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons		Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons
1935	3.0	9.5	12.5	127.2	1950	7.5	9.0	16.5	151.7
1936	3.6	7.5	11.1	128.1	1951	7.4	9.8	17.2	154.4
1937	4.4	10.2	14.6	128.8	1952	7.3	9.0	16 3	157.0
1938	5.2	9.0	14.2	129.8	1953	8.2	8.7	16.9	159.6
1939	4.8	9.7	14.5	130.9	1954	8.1	8.9	17.0	162.4
					1955	8.3	9.3	17.6	165.3
1940	5.7	8.6	14.3	132.1	1956	8.3	9.4	17.7	168.2
1941	5.5	9.7	15.2	133.4	1957	7.1	9.3	16.4	171.2
1942	6.3	9.3	15.6	134.9	1958	8.2	9.7	17.9	174.1
1943	7.1	8.0	15.1	136.7	1959	8.0	10.2	18.2	177.0
1944	7.3	9.7	17.0	138.4					
1945	7.5	8.5	16.0	139.9	1960 3/	7.6	9.4	17.0	179.8
1946	7.9	10.5	18.4	141.4	1961 4/	8.3	10.1	18.4	183.0
1947	7.8	9.9	17.7	144.1					
1948	6.6	8.8	15.4	146.6					
1949	6.5	9.7	16.2	149.2					

1/ Oranges, tangerines, grapefruit, lemons, limes, and tangelos.
2/ Apples (commercial crop), peaches, nectarines, pears, grapes, cherries (sweet and sour), plums, prunes, apricots, figs, olives, avocados, dates, cranberries, pineapples, persimmons, pomegranates, and strawberries. Beginning 1958 pineapple discontinued.
3/ Preliminary.
4/ Partly estimated.

Compiled from reports of the Crop Reporting Board (SRS) and the Bureau of the Census.

Table 83.--Fruit (fresh-equivalent basis): Consumption per person, United States, 1947-60

Year	Dried	Canned	Frozen	Used fresh	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1947	15.3	58.7	3.6	142.3	219.0
1948	14.4	64.8	3.7	131.1	214.0
1949	14.7	56.3	9.3	123.3	203.6
1950	14.6	52.8	13.7	107.4	188.5
1951	13.8	51.5	17.9	115.5	198.7
1952	13.4	50.1	24.7	112.5	200.7
1953	13.3	50.1	27.5	111.3	202.2
1954	13.4	49.0	30.2	106.1	198.7
1955	13.4	51.9	34.8	101.6	201.7
1956	12.6	52.7	34.5	100.4	200.2
1957	12.0	53.5	36.8	99.3	201.6
1958	11.5	53.0	29.6	97.8	191.9
1959	11.0	49.7	36.1	102.3	199.1
1960 1/	11.5	52.9	38.3	98.4	201.1

1/ Preliminary.

Economic Research Service

Table 84.--Citrus fruits: Production by kinds, United States, 1947-60

Year	Oranges 1/	Grapefruit	Lemons	Other 2/	Total
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1947	4,670	2,427	508	187	7,792
1948	4,242	1,793	395	206	6,636
1949	4,379	1,417	449	235	6,480
1950	4,958	1,821	531	227	7,537
1951	5,060	1,590	506	212	7,368
1952	5,103	1,496	497	233	7,329
1953	5,445	1,898	637	240	8,220
1954	5,616	1,653	553	244	8,066
1955	5,697	1,781	523	228	8,229
1956	5,694	1,759	640	246	8,339
1957	4,753	1,554	668	125	7,100
1958	5,554	1,722	685	224	8,185
1959 3/	5,495	1,623	720	164	8,002
1960 4/	5,112	1,700	554	260	7,626

1/ Excluding tangerines.
2/ Tangerines, tangelos, and limes.
3/ Preliminary.
4/ Indications as of July 1, 1961.

Compiled from reports of the Crop Reporting Board (Statistical Reporting Service).
Economic Research Service.

Table 85.--Fruit: Production and utilization, United States, 1947-60

Year	Citrus: Total production	Citrus: Used fresh	Citrus: Processed	Citrus: Not used 1/	Noncitrus: Total production	Noncitrus: Used fresh	Noncitrus: Processed	Noncitrus: Not used 1/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1947	7,792	4,340	3,116	336	9,878	4,629	5,094	155
1948	6,636	3,839	2,762	35	8,806	3,809	4,914	83
1949	6,480	3,379	3,066	35	9,751	4,356	4,839	556
1950	7,537	3,818	3,686	33	8,959	3,814	4,986	159
1951	7,368	3,864	3,339	165	9,818	3,884	5,624	310
1952	7,329	3,919	3,393	17	9,002	3,912	5,038	52
1953	8,220	3,792	4,334	94	8,676	3,743	4,888	45
1954	8,066	3,919	4,115	32	8,910	3,820	5,040	50
1955	8,229	3,836	4,361	32	9,334	3,567	5,658	109
1956	8,339	3,703	4,609	27	9,408	3,706	5,594	108
1957	7,100	3,059	4,031	10	9,267	4,071	5,079	117
1958	8,181	3,412	4,745	24	9,729	4,248	5,361	120
1959	8,017	3,429	4,568	20	10,230	4,184	5,892	154
1960 2/	7,626	3,150	4,476	---	9,427	3,809	5,539	79

1/ Unharvested on account of economic conditions and/or excess cullage of harvested fruit.
2/ Citrus indications as of July 1, 1961; noncitrus preliminary.

Data prepared from utilization reports of the Crop Reporting Board (Statistical Reporting Service).

Economic Research Service

Table 86.--Noncitrus fruits: Production by kinds, United States, 1947-61

Year	Grapes	Apples 1/	Peaches	Other 2/	Total
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1947	3,020	2,709	1,834	2,315	9,878
1948	3,061	2,144	1,455	2,146	8,806
1949	2,614	3,216	1,648	2,273	9,751
1950	2,678	2,987	1,199	2,095	8,959
1951	3,378	2,673	1,517	2,250	9,818
1952	3,156	2,266	1,498	2,082	9,002
1953	2,690	2,289	1,546	2,151	8,676
1954	2,563	2,682	1,490	2,175	8,910
1955	3,241	2,572	1,244	2,277	9,334
1956	2,912	2,420	1,682	2,394	9,408
1957	2,599	2,845	1,476	2,347	9,267
1958	3,026	3,039	1,706	1,958	9,729
1959	3,137	3,044	1,801	2,248	10,230
1960 3/	2,997	2,604	1,784	2,042	9,427
1961 4/	3,123	3,003	1,800	2,174	(10,100)

1/ Commercial crop. 2/ Apricots, nectarines, pears, cherries (sweet and sour), plums, prunes, figs, olives, avocados, dates, cranberries, pineapples, persimmons, pomegranates, and strawberries. Beginning 1958 pineapple discontinued. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Indications as of August 1.

Compiled from reports of the Crop Reporting Board (Statistical Reporting Service).
Economic Research Service.

Table 87.--Tree Nuts: Production, United States, 1947-61

Year	Walnuts	Pecans	Almonds	Filberts	Total
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1947	64.6	59.8	35.7	8.8	168.9
1948	71.1	88.0	36.5	6.4	202.0
1949	88.1	62.8	43.3	10.8	205.0
1950	64.3	62.3	37.7	6.6	170.9
1951	77.4	78.4	42.7	6.7	205.2
1952	83.8	75.7	36.4	11.8	207.7
1953	59.2	107.1	38.6	4.9	209.8
1954	75.4	47.3	43.2	8.6	174.5
1955	77.4	73.4	38.3	7.7	196.8
1956	71.8	86.9	58.6	3.0	220.3
1957	66.6	70.7	37.5	12.5	187.3
1958	88.7	85.7	19.8	7.6	201.8
1959	62.7	72.5	82.8	10.1	228.1
1960 1/	72.8	93.7	53.0	9.0	228.5
1961 2/	70.8	112.1	70.0	10.6	263.5

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Indications as of August 1.

Data published in Crop Production reports (Statistical Reporting Service).
Economic Research Service

Table 88.--Fruit and fruit preparations: United States exports by major commodity group, 1950-60

Year	Fresh 1/	Canned and frozen 2/	Dried	Total
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
1950	50.3	36.1	25.2	111.6
1951	57.8	41.0	19.6	118.4
1952	61.9	45.4	32.3	139.6
1953	64.5	50.0	28.0	142.5
1954	78.0	60.8	31.3	170.1
1955	80.0	69.0	32.6	181.6
1956	109.1	92.1	42.9	244.1
1957	105.0	94.3	36.0	235.3
1958	101.8	113.7	41.6	257.1
1959	103.0	104.7	33.1	240.8
1960	101.2	105.1	42.9	249.2

1/ Not including melons.
2/ Includes fruit preparations.

Data compiled from reports of U. S. Department of Commerce, the Bureau of the Census.
Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 89.--Fruit and fruit preparations: United States exports by area of destination, 1950-60

Year	Canada	Western Europe	Other	Total
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
1950	44.9	30.4	36.3	111.6
1951	54.3	24.1	40.0	118.4
1952	65.0	36.3	38.3	139.6
1953	70.2	37.7	34.6	142.5
1954	80.6	55.4	34.1	170.1
1955	78.8	67.	35.0	181.6
1956	95.2	112.	36.9	244.1
1957	96.9	96.5	41.9	235.3
1958	104.7	108.5	43.9	257.1
1959	109.6	88.3	42.9	240.8
1960	108.0	100.4	40.8	249.2

Data compiled from reports of U. S. Department of Commerce, the Bureau of the Census.

Foreign Agricultural Service

Table 90.--Cotton: United States and world stocks, July 31, 1951-61

Year	United States	Foreign importing countries 1/	Foreign exporting countries	World total
	Million bales 2/	Million bales 2/	Million bales 2/	Million bales 2/
1951	2.3	8.5	3.5	12.0
1952	2.8	9.8	5.9	15.7
1953	5.6	12.0	6.2	18.2
1954	9.7	16.7	4.8	21.5
1955	11.2	18.0	5.2	23.2
1956	14.5	21.2	4.0	25.2
1957	11.3	19.0	4.8	23.8
1958	8.7	16.6	5.6	22.2
1959	8.9	16.6	5.1	21.7
1960	7.6	15.6	4.8	20.4
1961 3/	7.2	15.0	5.0	20.0

1/ Includes cotton afloat. 2/ U. S. in running bales, foreign in 500-pound gross weight bales. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 91.--Cotton, all kinds: Production, mill consumption and exports, United States, 1950 to date

Year beginning August 1	Production 1/	Mill consumption	Exports
	Million running bales	Million running bales	Million running bales
1950	9.9	10.5	4.1
1951	15.1	9.2	5.5
1952	15.2	9.5	3.0
1953	16.4	8.6	3.8
1954	13.6	8.8	3.4
1955	14.7	9.2	2.2
1956	13.0	8.6	7.6
1957	10.9	8.0	5.7
1958	11.4	8.7	2.8
1959	14.6	9.0	7.2
1960 2/	14.4	8.3	6.6
1961 3/	14.2	8.8	5.8

1/ Includes inseason ginnings. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Estimated.
Compiled from reports of the Crop Reporting Board and Bureau of the Census.

Table 92.--Cotton: Foreign production and consumption, 1950-60

Year beginning August 1	Production: Foreign free world	Production: Communist world	Production: Total	Consumption 1/: Foreign free world	Consumption 1/: Communist world	Consumption 1/: Total
	Mil. bales 2/	Mil. bales 2/	Mil. bales 2/	Mil. bales 2/	Mil. bales 2/	Mil. bales 2/
1950	12.1	9.2	21.3	16.1	9.0	25.1
1951	13.5	10.8	24.3	16.1	10.2	26.3
1952	13.8	11.8	25.6	16.6	11.3	27.9
1953	13.8	11.8	25.6	18.3	12.0	30.3
1954	15.9	11.5	27.4	18.2	12.5	30.7
1955	16.3	12.6	28.9	19.4	12.9	32.3
1956	15.9	12.9	28.8	21.0	13.4	34.4
1957	16.8	13.7	30.5	20.5	14.6	35.1
1958	17.5	15.4	32.9	20.4	16.0	36.4
1959	16.6	15.4	32.0	22.1	16.9	39.0
1960 3/	18.5	14.4	32.9	22.8	16.6	39.4

1/ Includes destroyed cotton. 2/ 500-pound gross weight. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 93.--Cotton: World exports by country of origin, year beginning August 1, 1950-1960

Year	United States	Mexico	Central & South America	Egypt and Sudan	India and Pakistan	U.S.S.R.	Other countries	Total world exports
	Million bales 1/	Million bales 1/	Million bales 1/	Million bales 1/	Million bales 1/	Million bales 1/	Million bales 1/	Million bales 1/
1950	4.3	.7	1.4	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.5	12.1
1951	5.7	1.0	.7	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.6	12.5
1952	3.2	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.6	1.2	2.0	12.0
1953	3.9	1.0	2.1	1.9	1.0	1.5	2.0	13.4
1954	3.6	1.3	1.7	1.4	.8	1.6	2.0	12.4
1955	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.3	1.5	2.2	13.1
1956	7.9	1.3	1.2	1.3	.8	1.5	2.0	16.0
1957	6.0	1.4	1.0	1.6	.6	1.5	2.2	14.3
1958	2.9	1.8	1.5	2.1	.7	1.6	2.9	13.5
1959	7.4	1.3	1.2	2.4	.5	1.6	2.9	17.3
1960 2/	6.8	1.6	1.7	1.9	.4	1.5	2.5	16.4

1/ 500 pounds gross weight. 2/ Preliminary.

Table 94.--Cotton: Yield per acre on harvested acreage, United States and regions, 1930 to date

Year	West 1/: Actual	West 1/: Trend 5/	Southwest 2/: Actual	Southwest 2/: Trend 5/	Delta 3/: Actual	Delta 3/: Trend 5/	Southeast 4/: Actual	Southeast 4/: Trend 5/	U.S.: Actual	U.S.: Trend 5/
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1930	409	391	117	145	154	202	221	209	157	179
1931	381	402	174	142	248	200	233	211	212	178
1932	372	422	163	139	181	210	176	218	174	182
1933	440	442	196	144	205	229	240	231	213	194
1934	497	461	102	150	216	240	236	235	172	202
1935	459	481	130	154	210	259	245	238	185	211
1936	514	507	111	156	278	263	250	243	199	215
1937	539	517	190	157	350	278	288	246	270	222
1938	538	518	167	156	318	297	229	251	236	228
1939	587	514	157	163	324	311	243	257	238	238
1940	616	518	189	169	289	331	280	269	252	250
1941	460	513	173	173	314	336	206	276	232	256
1942	448	518	183	167	376	330	284	275	272	253
1943	463	527	166	169	336	329	285	281	254	256
1944	497	525	187	171	393	340	359	293	299	264
1945	470	525	145	179	326	341	310	286	254	268
1946	584	559	132	182	292	341	280	286	236	272
1947	616	578	191	180	314	335	286	292	267	271
1948	567	597	176	180	421	338	351	291	311	274
1949	620	613	257	185	301	337	213	282	282	277
1950	764	657	204	195	307	345	209	281	269	286
1951	625	683	163	211	322	372	331	294	269	307
1952	629	721	164	220	366	392	277	302	280	322
1953	646	766	230	233	385	389	275	300	324	331
1954	862	806	235	246	395	404	296	323	341	351
1955	818	830	281	260	536	430	405	343	417	373
1956	957	865	269	279	499	449	359	349	409	392
1957	974	905	290	298	392	462	334	355	388	410
1958	983		382		430		422		466	
1959	975		330		546		386		462	
1960	937		331		497		371		446	
1961 6/	993		334		482		349		437	

1/ West includes California, Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada. 2/ Southwest includes Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas. 3/ Delta includes Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois and Kentucky. 4/ Southeast includes Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama. 5/ Trend yield is 9-year centered average yield. 6/ Preliminary, Crop Reporting Board report of November 8, 1961.

Statistical Reporting Service.

Table 95.--Cotton, wool, flax, silk and manmade fibers: Per capita consumption, United States, 1935 to date

Calendar year	Cotton	Wool	Flax	Silk	Manmade 1/	Total 2/	Calendar year	Cotton	Wool	Flax	Silk	Manmade 1/	Total 2/
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1935	21.7	3.3	0.1	0.6	2.2	27.8	1950	30.9	4.2	0.1	0.1	10.0	45.2
1936	27.1	3.2	.1	.5	2.7	33.6	1951	31.5	3.1	.1	3/	9.6	44.4
1937	28.3	3.0	.1	.5	2.6	34.4	1952	28.5	3.0	3/	.1	9.5	41.1
1938	22.5	2.2	3/	.4	2.6	27.8	1953	27.9	3.1	3/	3/	9.5	40.7
1939	27.7	3.0	.1	.4	3.6	34.9	1954	25.4	2.4	3/	.1	9.3	37.2
							1955	26.5	2.5	3/	.1	11.5	40.6
1940	30.0	3.1	.1	.4	3.8	37.3	1956	25.9	2.6	3/	.1	10.3	39.0
1941	38.9	4.9	.1	.2	4.6	48.7	1957	23.7	2.2	3/	3/	10.5	36.4
1942	41.8	4.5	.2	3/	4.9	51.3	1958	22.2	1.9	3/	3/	10.1	34.3
1943	38.6	4.7	.1	3/	5.2	48.5	1959	24.5	2.4	3/	3/	11.6	38.6
1944	34.6	4.5	.1	3/	5.6	44.8							
1945	32.3	4.6	.1	3/	6.0	43.0	1960 4/	23.2	2.3	3/	3/	10.4	35.9
1946	34.0	5.2	.1	.1	6.7	46.2							
1947	32.4	4.8	.1	3/	7.3	44.6							
1948	30.4	4.7	3/	.1	8.5	43.7							
1949	25.7	3.4	3/	3/	7.4	36.5							

1/ Includes manmade waste used by mills.
2/ Total consumption divided by population on July 1 and not a summation of details shown here.
3/ Less than 0.05 pound.
4/ Preliminary.

Compiled from official sources.

Table 96.--Cotton: Average price per pound received by farmers, and loan rates, United States, 1947 to date 1/

Year beginning Aug. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 15	Oct. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 15	Jan. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 15	Apr. 15	May 15	June 15	July 15	Weighted average	Loan rate 2/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1947	33.15	31.21	30.64	31.86	34.04	33.13	30.70	31.76	34.10	35.27	35.22	32.99	31.92	28.19
1948	30.41	30.94	31.07	30.52	29.63	29.27	29.14	28.74	29.91	29.97	30.13	30.08	30.38	31.49
1949	29.32	29.70	28.69	27.66	26.46	26.46	27.49	28.04	28.73	29.24	29.91	33.05	28.57	30.03
1950	36.95	39.98	38.80	40.97	40.05	41.01	41.74	42.00	42.53	42.45	42.02	39.11	39.90	30.25
1951	34.60	33.72	36.10	40.72	40.15	38.45	36.88	36.00	36.80	36.02	38.02	37.02	37.69	32.36
1952	37.92	39.11	36.77	34.05	31.71	29.79	30.19	31.52	31.45	31.73	31.51	31.87	34.17	32.41
1953	32.79	33.09	32.46	31.81	30.73	30.05	30.42	31.05	31.57	32.17	32.31	32.18	32.10	33.50
1954	34.00	34.55	34.67	33.17	32.67	32.51	31.69	31.87	31.93	31.51	31.43	32.11	33.52	34.03
1955	32.74	33.77	32.83	32.42	31.19	30.67	31.00	31.64	32.50	31.96	32.29	32.36	32.27	34.55
1956	31.13	32.50	31.94	31.88	30.99	30.21	30.16	29.80	30.55	31.47	31.89	32.29	31.63	32.74
1957	32.83	32.97	32.33	31.13	28.19	27.37	24.91	26.05	27.93	29.10	29.09	30.77	29.46	32.31
1958	33.22	34.54	33.26	32.38	30.29	28.23	28.76	30.56	31.65	32.19	32.81	34.28	33.09	35.08
1959	33.74	33.01	32.61	31.46	30.33	29.92	28.47	28.42	28.86	29.26	29.60	31.39	31.56	3/28.40 4/34.10
1960	32.35	32.25	31.53	30.06	28.73	27.61	26.91	28.38	29.44	29.56	30.88	31.45		3/26.63 4/32.42
1961	32.64													33.04

1/ Prices of American upland cotton. 2/ Loan rates on Middling 1-inch cotton at average location.
3/ Choice B loan rate. 4/ Choice A purchase rate.

Current data published in Agricultural Prices (ERS).

Table 97.--Cotton: Prices, c.i.f. Liverpool, selected growths, monthly averages, July 1955-July 1961

Year and month	Liverpool SM 1-1/16" United States	Liverpool SM 1-1/16" Mexican	Liverpool SM 1-1/16" Syrian	Year and month	Liverpool SM 1-1/16" United States	Liverpool SM 1-1/16" Mexican	Liverpool SM 1-1/16" Syrian
	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound		Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound
1955				1958-con.			
July	40.79	37.40	37.05	July	35.10	31.40	32.12
August	40.70	37.22	36.78	August	34.64	31.16	32.03
September	40.05	35.03	35.68	September	33.72	30.35	31.30
October	40.60	34.66	33.25	October	33.97	31.16	30.19
November	41.34	35.04	32.10	November	33.95	30.40	29.19
December	41.97	34.23	33.82	December	33.33	29.16	27.86
1956				1959			
January	42.51	35.34	35.10	January	33.22	29.01	27.26
February	42.86	37.68	37.14	February	32.61	29.05	27.42
March	42.41	38.43	37.67	March	32.44	28.43	26.76
April	40.55	37.48	35.83	April	32.86	29.01	27.55
May	34.80	34.11	35.45	May	33.34	28.74	29.18
June	32.62	32.74	32.69	June	28.27	28.43	29.25
July	31.88	31.58	32.03	July	28.47	27.88	27.60
August	31.46	31.40	31.47	August	28.54	28.09	27.51
September	31.14	31.55	31.08	September	28.48	28.48	27.45
October	31.85	32.06	32.03	October	28.64	28.70	27.95
November	33.19	33.01	32.81	November	29.17	29.22	28.25
December	33.87	33.59	34.03	December	29.88	29.91	30.49
1957				1960			
January	33.32	34.18	34.22	January	29.70	29.38	31.78
February	33.26	34.04	31.66	February	29.61	29.27	30.58
March	33.86	34.25	33.78	March	29.63	29.35	30.40
April	34.41	33.68	32.90	April	30.03	29.20	30.15
May	34.42	33.26	32.30	May	30.00	29.31	29.24
June	34.08	33.13	32.76	June	29.85	29.72	29.67
July	33.94	33.18	32.76	July	29.66	29.84	29.84
August	34.32	33.99	33.46	August	29.68	29.64	29.86
September	34.22	33.69	33.27	September	29.89	30.01	29.89
October	35.00	34.05	32.70	October	30.05	30.16	29.87
November	36.21	35.23	32.99	November	30.26	30.20	30.30
December	36.53	36.03	33.24	December	30.24	30.12	30.65
1958				1961			
January	37.05	36.08	34.34	January	30.28	30.12	30.99
February	36.10	34.84	34.52	February	30.96	30.75	31.51
March	34.94	34.11	34.37	March	31.78	30.60	31.84
April	35.10	34.23	34.52	April	31.92	30.52	32.06
May	35.45	34.11	34.52	May	32.10	30.74	31.44
June	35.24	32.94	33.86	June	31.38	30.66	30.63
				July	30.20	30.08	30.11

Table 98.--Wool: Domestic production, imports of raw wool, and the foreign trade balance of wool textile products, clean basis, United States, 1953 to date

Year	Domestic production 1/ Shorn	Domestic production 1/ Pulled	Domestic production 1/ Total	Imports of raw wool 2/ Dutiable	Imports of raw wool 2/ Duty-free	Imports of raw wool 2/ Total	Foreign Trade Balance 3/ of Wool Textile Products Apparel Wool	Foreign Trade Balance 3/ of Wool Textile Products Carpet Wool	Foreign Trade Balance 3/ of Wool Textile Products Total
	Mil. Lb.	Mil. Lb.	Mil. Lb.	Mil. Lb.	Mil. Lb.	Mil. Lb.	Mil. Lb.	Mil. Lb.	Mil. Lb.
1953	102.2	31.6	133.8	165.7	128.6	294.3	47.5	9.4	56.9
1954	103.8	32.6	136.4	103.9	102.1	206.0	46.8	8.7	55.4
1955	106.2	31.2	137.4	112.8	136.0	248.8	64.0	11.9	75.9
1956	106.6	30.4	137.0	103.8	143.1	246.9	72.0	13.4	85.4
1957	105.2	25.2	130.4	78.2	121.0	199.2	67.0	13.6	80.6
1958	107.2	22.8	130.0	67.1	122.6	189.7	70.5	15.1	85.6
1959	114.4	25.9	140.3	100.5	191.6	292.1	96.9	25.1	122.0
1960	120.0	25.2	145.2	74.3	153.9	228.2	98.9	28.5	127.4
1961 4/	118.6								

1/ Production as reported converted on the basis of 44 percent yield for shorn wool for 1953 through 1959 and 45 percent yield for 1960 and 1961 and 75 percent yield for pulled wool 1953 to date. 2/ Imports of raw wool for consumption. 3/ Raw wool content of wool semi-manufactures and manufactures. 4/ Preliminary.

Table 99.--Per capita domestic consumption of wool: United States 1930 to date 1/

Year	Mill consumption Apparel wool	Mill consumption Carpet wool	Mill consumption Total	Trade balance Apparel wool	Trade balance Carpet wool	Trade balance Total	Domestic consumption 2/ Apparel wool	Domestic consumption 2/ Carpet wool	Domestic consumption 2/ Total
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1930	1.63	0.51	2.14	0.13	0.06	0.19	1.76	0.57	2.33
1931	1.92	.59	2.51	.07	.05	.11	1.99	.64	2.62
1932	1.51	.33	1.84	.05	.03	.09	1.56	.37	1.93
1933	1.95	.57	2.52	.07	.04	.11	2.03	.61	2.63
1934	1.33	.49	1.82	.05	.02	.08	1.38	.51	1.89
1935	2.51	.77	3.28	.10	.03	.13	2.60	.81	3.41
1936	2.34	.83	3.17	.19	.03	.22	2.53	.86	3.39
1937	2.13	.83	2.96	.16	.03	.19	2.29	.86	3.14
1938	1.69	.50	2.19	.07	.02	.09	1.76	.52	2.28
1939	2.24	.79	3.03	.14	.03	.17	2.38	.82	3.20
1940	2.35	.74	3.09	.03	.03	.07	2.38	.78	3.16
1941	3.86	1.00	4.86	.09	.02	.11	3.94	1.03	4.97
1942	4.15	.32	4.47	.01	.01	.03	4.17	.33	4.50
1943	4.41	.24	4.65	-.23	.00	-.23	4.18	.24	4.43
1944	4.17	.33	4.50	-.46	.01	-.44	3.71	.34	4.06
1945	4.21	.40	4.61	-.32	.03	-.29	3.90	.43	4.32
1946	4.31	.90	5.22	-.30	.03	-.27	4.01	.94	4.94
1947	3.65	1.20	4.85	-.24	.03	-.21	3.41	1.22	4.64
1948	3.31	1.42	4.73	.10	.05	.15	3.41	1.47	4.88
1949	2.27	1.08	3.35	.18	.04	.22	2.45	1.13	3.58
1950	2.88	1.30	4.18	.31	.07	.37	3.19	1.37	4.56
1951	2.47	.66	3.14	.26	.05	.31	2.74	.71	3.45
1952	2.21	.76	2.97	.47	.05	.52	2.68	.81	3.49
1953	2.24	.85	3.10	.30	.06	.36	2.54	.91	3.45
1954	1.66	.71	2.37	.29	.05	.34	1.95	.76	2.71
1955	1.70	.80	2.50	.39	.07	.46	2.09	.87	2.96
1956	1.76	.86	2.62	.43	.08	.51	2.19	.94	3.13
1957	1.41	.75	2.15	.39	.08	.47	1.80	.83	2.62
1958	1.22	.68	1.90	.40	.09	.49	1.62	.77	2.39
1959	1.48	.95	2.43	.55	.14	.69	2.03	1.09	3.12
1960 3/	1.35	.90	2.25	.55	.16	.71	1.90	1.06	2.96

1/ Per capita was determined from individual data.
2/ Mill consumption of wool adjusted for imports and exports of wool manufactures. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 100.--Shorn wool: Prices received by growers and incentive level, grease basis, United States, by months, 1955 to date 1/

Year beginning April 1	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1955	46.5	45.6	45.0	44.9	42.7	41.6	39.0
1956	41.2	42.2	42.4	42.3	41.3	42.2	44.8
1957	52.6	56.1	55.4	55.3	54.3	52.3	51.0
1958	36.8	36.2	38.6	38.0	37.9	35.8	36.1
1959	40.6	43.0	43.5	45.4	43.7	43.9	42.8
1960	45.2	44.7	44.4	42.4	39.8	39.3	38.8
1961	41.1	42.5	42.3	41.3	41.2		

Year beginning April 1	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	Season average	Incentive level
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1955	38.3	39.4	37.8	39.3	40.3	42.8	62.0
1956	46.5	47.6	48.9	48.5	51.4	44.3	62.0
1957	50.9	45.9	47.1	43.5	41.7	53.7	62.0
1958	35.2	34.8	34.6	34.5	35.6	36.4	62.0
1959	43.2	43.2	43.0	42.6	44.3	43.3	62.0
1960	38.4	39.3	39.9	39.0	40.4	42.0	62.0
1961							

1/ Prices exclude Government payments needed to bring average return up to incentive level.

Table 101.--Sugar: Charges against quotas, by area of origin, 1947-1961

Area	1947 1,000 tons	1947 Pct.	1948 1,000 tons	1948 Pct.	1949 1,000 tons	1949 Pct.	1950 1,000 tons	1950 Pct.	1951 1,000 tons	1951 Pct.
Domestic										
Mainland beet	1,574	20	1,656	23	1,487	20	1,748	21	1,730	23
Mainland cane	383	5	456	6	557	7	522	6	457	6
Hawaii	842	11	714	10	769	10	1,145	14	941	12
Puerto Rico	968	12	1,013	14	1,091	14	1,053	13	959	12
Virgin Islands	3	1/	4	1/	4	1/	11	1/	6	1/
Foreign										
Cuba	3,943	51	2,927	42	3,103	41	3,263	39	2,947	38
Philippines	0	0	252	4	525	7	474	6	706	9
Other	45	1	62	1	52	1	61	1	13	1/
Total	7,758	100	7,084	100	7,587	100	8,277	100	7,759	100

Area	1952		1953		1954		1955		1956	
Domestic										
Mainland beet	1,560	20	1,749	22	1,802	22	1,797	21	1,955	22
Mainland cane	579	7	513	6	501	6	500	6	601	7
Hawaii	972	12	1,087	13	1,040	13	1,052	13	1,091	12
Puerto Rico	983	12	1,118	13	1,082	13	1,080	13	1,135	13
Virgin Islands	6	1/	12	1/	10	1/	10	1/	13	1/
Foreign										
Cuba	2,980	37	2,760	34	2,718	33	2,861	34	3,090	34
Philippines	860	11	932	11	974	12	977	12	982	11
Other	51	1	111	1	113	1	119	1	127	1
Total	7,991	100	8,282	100	8,240	100	8,396	100	8,994	100

Area	1957		1958		1959		1960		1961 3/	
Domestic										
Mainland beet	2,066	24	2,240	25	2,241	24	2,165	23	2,609	26
Mainland cane	636	7	681	7	578	6	619	6	715	7
Hawaii	1,037	12	630	7	977	11	845	9	1,030	10
Puerto Rico	912	10	823	9	958	10	896	9	980	10
Virgin Islands	15	1/	6	1/	12	1/	7	1/	17	1/
Foreign										
Cuba	3,131	35	3,441	38	3,218	35	2,394	25	0	0
Philippines	906	10	980	11	980	11	980	10	980	10
Other	218	2	281	3	281	3	434	5	372	4
Nonquota purchase sugar 2/	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,187	13	3,247	33
Total	8,921	100	9,082	100	9,245	100	9,526	100	9,950	100

1/ Less than .5 percent.
2/ Sugar purchased outside statutory quotas to replace supplies formerly provided by Cuba. Most of this sugar comes from Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Brazil, Federation of the West Indies and British Guiana, India, Dominican Republic, and Formosa.
3/ Quotas as of August 7, 1961.

Compiled from reports of the Sugar Division, ASCS.

Table 102.--Sugar beets: Planted acreage, by States, 1935-39, 1947-49, and 1957-59 averages, and 1961

State	Average 1935-39	Average 1947-49	Average 1957-59	1961
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
California	152,200	167,000	208,234	238,000
Oregon	5,875	24,267	19,567	22,000
Washington	9,460	16,400	35,100	54,000
Idaho	62,800	91,666	90,967	126,000
Utah	48,200	38,667	32,600	26,000
Far West	278,535	338,000	386,468	466,000
Montana	71,600	71,000	57,667	69,000
Wyoming	51,000	34,333	38,934	53,000
Colorado	161,200	141,667	144,867	175,000
Nebraska	70,400	57,000	64,234	83,000
Kansas	9,380	6,900	8,800	10,700
Plains	363,580	310,900	314,502	390,700
North Dakota	13,440	21,700	39,000	48,000
Minnesota	35,160	43,533	74,600	99,000
Subtotal	48,600	65,233	113,600	147,000
Wisconsin	15,040	12,600	8,734	7,500
Michigan	115,000	81,000	76,667	76,000
Ohio	43,800	23,667	22,934	25,000
East	173,840	117,267	108,335	108,500
Other	26,445	13,933	12,229	15,900
Total U.S.	891,000	845,333	935,134	1,128,100

Compiled from reports of the Crop Reporting Board (SRS)

Table 103.--Coffee: United States total imports from producing countries, 1950-60
(Bags of 132.276 pounds)

Year	Brazil	Colombia	Other Western Hemisphere	Africa and others	Total
	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
1950	9,528	4,063	3,969	867	18,427
1951	11,000	4,233	4,058	1,026	20,317
1952	10,112	4,454	4,428	1,265	20,259
1953	8,971	5,600	4,928	1,530	21,029
1954	6,352	4,906	4,198	1,622	17,078
1955	7,694	4,933	4,704	2,313	19,644
1956	9,907	4,557	4,176	2,610	21,250
1957	8,889	4,054	4,574	3,275	20,792
1958	7,478	4,245	5,387	3,053	20,163
1959	10,561	4,902	4,636	3,072	23,171
1960	9,263	4,275	4,724	3,871	22,133

Table 104.--Cocoa beans: World production and imports 1955-60

Year	Total world production 1/	Major importing countries 2/					
		United States	West Germany	United Kingdom	Netherlands	France	Other
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1955	1,818	499	161	278	130	96	399
1956	1,829	559	217	157	148	114	435
1957	2,035	510	240	213	168	132	523
1958	1,736	442	199	193	137	123	405
1959	1,982	483	229	173	160	124	548
1960	2,233	550	250	208	184	125	490

1/ Year beginning October 1. 2/ Year beginning January 1.

Table 105.--United States agricultural exports: Value at actual and constant prices, 1925-61 1/

Year ending June 30	Value at Actual prices	Value at Constant prices	Year ending June 30	Value at Actual prices	Value at Constant prices	Year ending June 30	Value at Actual prices	Value at Constant prices
	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.		Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.		Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.
1925	2.3	3.5	1938	.9	2.3	1951	3.4	3.4
1926	1.9	3.0	1939	.7	1.9	1952	4.1	3.9
1927	1.9	3.9	1940	.7	2.1	1953	2.8	2.8
1928	1.8	3.2	1941	.4	.8	1954	2.9	3.0
1929	1.8	3.3	1942	1.0	1.6	1955	3.1	3.4
1930	1.5	2.8	1943	1.5	1.8	1956	3.5	3.9
1931	1.0	2.6	1944	2.3	2.2	1957	4.7	5.4
1932	.8	2.8	1945	2.2	2.1	1958	4.0	4.6
1933	.6	2.5	1946	2.9	3.2	1959	3.7	4.4
1934	.8	2.5	1947	3.6	3.3	1960	4.5	5.7
1935	.7	1.6	1948	3.5	3.0	1961	4.9	6.1
1936	.8	1.9	1949	3.8	3.7			
1937	.7	1.7	1950	3.0	3.4			

1/ Constant prices based on calendar years 1952-54 average prices.

Table 106.--United States agricultural exports: Value by commodity groups, year ending June 30, 1960 and 1961

Commodity	1959-60	1960-61	Commodity	1959-60	1960-61
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.		Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
Wheat and wheat flour	869	1,151	Tobacco, unmanufactured	342	385
Cotton, excluding linters	826	937	Fruits and vegetables	400	380
Livestock and products	584	613	Rice, milled	136	132
Oilseeds and oilseed products	601	597	Other	218	220
Feed grains, excluding products	541	531	Total	4,517	4,946

Table 107.--Index of prices of selected consumer goods and services on a recent base

(Food: January 1953 = 100
Other groups: December 1952 = 100)

Groups and subgroups	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 March	1961 June
All items 1/	90	97	100	100	101	100	102	105	108	109	111	112	112
A. Food:													
Total	89	100	101	100	100	98	99	102	106	105	106	107	107
Food at home	90	100	102	100	99	97	98	101	105	103	104	105	104
Cereal and bakery products	89	97	99	101	104	105	107	111	113	114	116	119	119
Meats, poultry, and fish	95	106	105	99	97	92	88	95	104	100	99	100	97
Dairy products	86	96	100	98	95	95	97	100	102	102	105	106	105
Fruits and vegetables	84	91	100	97	96	97	102	102	109	107	110	110	116
Other foods at home	92	104	100	102	105	102	103	103	102	97	97	98	97
Food away from home	2/	2/	2/	101	102	103	105	109	113	116	119	121	121
B. Apparel:													
Total	93	102	101	100	99	99	100	102	102	103	104	104	104
Wool	90	101	103	101	101	100	102	103	103	102	105	104	2/
Cotton	95	103	101	100	100	100	103	104	104	104	107	107	107
Manmade fibers	100	105	100	99	97	95	94	94	93	92	93	93	92
Miscellaneous	2/	2/	2/	100	96	95	96	97	97	98	98	96	96
Shoes	92	103	101	100	102	103	109	113	114	119	124	124	124
C. Housing: 3/													
Total	91	97	98	101	102	103	105	108	110	111	113	114	114
Rent	90	94	98	103	106	108	110	112	114	116	117	119	119
Home maintenance and repair	2/	2/	2/	102	104	106	110	115	117	119	121	122	123
Gas and electricity	97	98	99	101	102	105	106	107	111	114	118	119	120
Solid fuels and fuel oil	90	94	96	101	100	102	106	112	109	111	110	115	110
Household operation	89	96	99	102	104	105	108	112	116	118	121	122	122
Housefurnishings 4/	93	103	100	100	98	96	95	97	96	96	96	96	96
Textiles	2/	106	100	99	94	93	94	95	94	94	96	96	96
Furniture and bedding 5/	93	103	101	100	99	98	98	101	100	100	100	101	102
Furniture	94	103	101	101	100	97	98	100	99	99	99	100	101
Appliances	99	104	101	99	95	90	86	86	85	85	84	83	82
D. Medical care:													
Total	89	93	98	102	105	107	111	116	121	126	131	134	135
Physicians' fees	91	94	99	101	104	108	111	116	120	124	127	129	130
Dentists' fees	93	97	99	102	105	106	108	111	114	117	120	120	120
Optometric examination and eyeglasses	94	98	100	99	97	99	100	104	105	106	109	112	113
Hospital rates	80	88	97	103	109	115	121	131	138	146	156	163	168
Hospitalization insurance	2/	86	97	105	112	116	123	130	143	159	174	185	188
Prescriptions and drugs	96	99	99	100	101	102	105	108	111	113	113	112	112

1/ Includes personal care, reading and recreation, and miscellaneous goods and services, not shown separately.
2/ Not available.
3/ Includes house purchase and real estate taxes not shown separately.
4/ Includes floor coverings and miscellaneous housefurnishings, not shown separately.
5/ Includes bedding (sofa beds and mattresses) not shown separately.

Data from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 108.--World and United States agricultural exports: Value at 1952-54 average prices, 1953-60

Year	United States exports	Foreign exports: Competitive with United States	Foreign exports: Not competitive with United States	World total
	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars
1953	2.9	15.4	5.4	23.7
1954	3.1	16.0	5.1	24.2
1955	3.5	16.1	5.7	25.3
1956	4.7	16.8	6.1	27.6
1957	5.2	17.1	6.0	28.3
1958	4.5	17.6	5.9	28.0
1959	4.8	18.8	6.5	30.1
1960	6.0	18.5	6.6	31.1

Table 109.--United States agricultural exports: Value under specified Government programs and dollar sales, by commodity group, year ending June 30, 1961

Commodity group	Under Government programs 1/	Dollar sales 2/	Total exports
	Mil. Dol.	Mil. Dol.	Mil. Dol.
Grains and preparations	1,062	812	3/ 1,874
Cotton, excluding linters	230	707	937
Oilseeds and oilseed products 4/	100	503	3/ 5/ 603
Tobacco, unmanufactured	72	313	385
Dairy and poultry products	66	141	3/ 207
Other	11	929	940
Total	1,541	3,405	4,946

1/ Public Laws 480 and 665.
2/ "Dollar sales" includes, in addition to regular commercial transactions: (1) CCC credit sales, (2) exports under Export-Import Bank loans, and (3) CCC sales at and below domestic market prices and exports assisted by payments in cash and in kind outside specified Government programs.
3/ Includes shipments for relief or charity by agencies and individuals, mostly CCC donations.
4/ Oilseed products include vegetable oils and oilmeals.
5/ Includes estimated value of CCC donations of cottonseed oil not reported separately by Bureau of the Census.

Table 110.--United States agricultural exports: Value under specified Government programs, year ending June 30, 1953-61

Program	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
Sales for foreign currency 1/	0	116	354	794	1,303	886	935	992	1,118
Grants and donations 2/	436	455	387	275	253	265	187	169	291
Barter 3/	14	34	125	298	401	100	132	153	132
Total	450	605	866	1,367	1,957	1,251	1,254	1,314	1,541

1/ Foreign currency sales under Title I, Public Law 480 (1955-61); Section 550 of Public Law 165 and Section 402 of Public Law 665, Mutual Security Acts (1954-61). Years 1956-61 include small amounts of ICA economic aid.
2/ Economic aid under Mutual Security Programs (1953-55); special famine and relief programs (1953-54); USDA welfare donations under Section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and Section 302, Title III, Public Law 480 (1953-61); disaster relief under Title II, Public Law 480 (1955-61); and Army Civilian Supply Program (1953-54)
3/ Charter Act of Commodity Credit Corporation, Section 303, Title III, Public Law 480, and other legislation.

Table 111 .--United States agricultural exports: Commercial exports and exports under specified Government programs, with and without assistance, year ending June 30, 1953-61

Exports	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.
Commercial exports (dollar sales) 1/:									
Without assistance	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.1
With assistance (estimated) 2/	.6	.4	.4	.5	1.1	1.2	.8	1.3	1.3
Total	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.8	2.8	2.4	3.2	3.4
Exports under specified Goverment programs									
Without assistance	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	.4	.5
With assistance (estimated) 2/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	.9	1.0
Total	.4	.6	.8	1.4	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5
Total exports	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.5	4.7	4.0	3.7	4.5	4.9

1/ Includes commodities bought with loans from Export-Import Bank and credits extended by CCC.
2/ Assisted by payments in cash or in kind or by sales from CCC stocks at less than domestic market prices.
3/ Not available.

Table 112.--United States agricultural exports: Value of specified commodities, under Title I, Public Law 480, year ending June 30, 1955-61

Year ending June 30	Wheat and flour	Cotton	Fats and oils	Feed grains	Rice	Other	Total
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
1955	42	10	7	9	--	5	73
1956	153	85	94	28	16	63	439
1957	330	207	135	44	115	78	909
1958	300	127	87	54	34	57	659
1959	387	96	99	68	23	53	726
1960	493	89	89	67	52	35	825
1961	538	171	70	59	59	35	932

Table 113 .--Foreign gold and dollar holdings: Distribution by world areas, as of December 31, 1953-60 and June 30, 1961

Area	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars
Western Europe	13.1	14.9	16.1	17.0	17.8	21.2	23.1	26.0	26.5
Asia	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.4	2.9	3.3	4.0	4.4	4.5
Canada	2.5	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0
Latin America	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.5
Africa and other	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Total foreign countries 1/	23.3	25.3	27.1	29.0	29.6	33.2	36.0	39.1	39.8

1/ Excludes gold reserves of USSR, other Eastero European countries, and Mainland China.
Source: Federal Reserve Board and U. S. Treasury Bulletin.

Table 114 .--United States agricultural imports: Value at actual and constant prices, 1925-61 1/

Year ending June 30	Value at: Actual prices	Value at: Constant prices	Year ending June 30	Value at: Actual prices	Value at: Constant prices	Year ending June 30	Value at: Actual prices	Value at: Constant prices
	Billion dollars	Billion dollars		Billion dollars	Billion dollars		Billion dollars	Billios dollars
1925	2.1	3.5	1938	1.2	3.6	1951	5.1	4.8
1926	2.5	3.9	1939	1.0	3.6	1952	4.7	4.3
1927	2.3	4.0	1940	1.2	4.0	1953	4.3	4.5
1928	2.2	4.0	1941	1.5	5.1	1954	4.2	4.2
1929	2.2	4.4	1942	1.5	4.0	1955	3.8	3.7
1930	1.9	4.2	1943	1.3	3.1	1956	4.1	4.3
1931	1.2	3.8	1944	1.8	3.5	1957	3.8	4.0
1932	.8	3.5	1945	1.7	3.3	1958	3.9	4.2
1933	.6	3.1	1946	1.9	3.4	1959	4.0	4.4
1934	.8	3.6	1947	2.7	4.0	1960	4.0	4.5
1935	.9	3.5	1948	2.9	4.1	1961	3.6	4.4
1936	1.1	4.1	1949	3.0	4.2			
1937	1.5	4.6	1950	3.2	4.3			

1/ Constant prices based on calendar year 1952-54 average prices.

Table 115 .--1960-61 U. S. Farm Exports by Area and Leading Markets

		Millios dollars			Millios dollars
Europe		$2,272			
United Kingdom	$ 466		Westero Bemisphere		$ 897
Netherlands	324		Canads	$ 455	
West Germany	322		Other	442	
Other	1,160		Africa		221
Asia		1,512	Oceania		42
Japan	553		Total		$4,944
India	346				
Other	613				

Table 116 . U. S. Agricultural Exports to Japan, 1956-57 to 1960-61

Commodity	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61 1/
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Cotton and linters	221.0	164.3	71.4	196.7	236.0
Fats, oils, and oilseeds	78.1	81.6	109.8	129.2	147.9
Grains and preparations	112.5	123.0	95.7	68.4	89.5
Animal products 2/	28.5	24.3	16.4	20.7	34.0
Other	17.8	15.9	24.1	25.9	45.8
Total	457.9	409.1	317.4	440.9	553.2

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Other than lard and tallow which are included in fats, oils and oilseeds.

Table 117 . U. S. Agricultural Exports to Uhited Kingdom, 1956-57 to 1960-61

Commodity	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61 1/
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Grains and preparations	137.1	130.0	164.7	161.3	138.9
Cottoa and listers	150.7	104.4	29.0	67.0	59.4
Tobacco, unmanufactured	106.6	127.5	117.9	112.0	137.4
Fats, oils, and oilseeds	33.9	36.5	28.6	45.7	49.7
Fruits, nuts, and vegetables	31.1	16.1	26.0	39.9	39.0
Animal products 2/	8.3	8.4	7.6	17.6	17.1
Other	30.6	15.8	25.6	30.9	24.4
Total	498.3	438.7	399.4	474.4	465.9

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Other than lard and tallow which are included is fats, oils and oilseeds.

Table 118 . U. S. Agricultural Exports to Canads, 1956-57 to 1960-61

Commodity	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61 1/
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Fruits, nuts, and vegetables	167.4	165.5	169.9	183.0	179.5
Fats, oils, and oilseeds	43.7	42.6	48.2	54.0	65.6
Grains and preparations	23.0	15.5	27.5	33.0	59.3
Animal products 2/	25.1	21.0	23.3	28.2	40.2
Cotton and linters	48.6	40.0	14.2	38.8	42.4
Other	65.9	60.7	71.6	73.3	68.3
Total	373.7	345.3	354.7	410.3	455.3

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Other than lard and tallow which are included in fats, oils and oilseeds.

Table 119 . U. S. Agricultural Exports To India, 1956-57 To 1960-61

Commodity	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61 1/
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Grains and preparations	140.0	138.2	218.8	217.6	254.8
Cotton	50.3	21.7	12.6	51.6	73.6
Other	14.6	19.3	19.5	8.5	17.4
Total	204.9	179.2	250.9	277.7	345.8

1/ Preliminary.

Table 120 . U. B. Agricultural Exports To Netherlands, 1956-57 To 1960-61

Commodity	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61 1/
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Orains and preparations	79.7	61.0	124.9	127.8	133.8
Cotton and linters	40.0	16.3	3.2	27.4	28.3
Tobacco, unmanufactured	14.1	15.9	10.5	13.1	18.8
Fats, oils, and oilseeds	70.7	64.2	63.8	105.2	89.3
Fruits, nuts, and vegetables	20.6	24.4	12.2	14.9	15.5
Animal products 2/	17.1	18.6	15.3	24.4	21.6
Other	17.0	9.2	12.5	26.5	16.7
Total	259.2	209.6	242.4	339.3	324.0

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Other than lard and tallow which are included in fats, oils and oilseeds.

Table 121 . U. S. Agricultural Exports To West Germany, 1956-57 To 1960-61

Commodity	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61 1/
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Grains and preparation	89.9	49.8	80.6	89.4	47.6
Cotton and linters	150.8	97.3	17.8	74.5	66.7
Tobacco, unmanufactured	43.5	47.4	55.8	49.9	50.3
Fats, oils, and oilseeds	88.8	51.5	52.0	70.4	68.9
Fruits, nuts, and vegetables	25.6	41.1	26.1	30.6	28.0
Animal products 2/	18.7	17.8	23.0	38.1	42.3
Other	30.1	21.2	18.2	21.4	17.7
Total	447.3	326.1	273.5	374.3	321.5

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Other than lard and tallow which are included in fats, oils and oilseeds.

LIST OF CHARTS

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

SUPPLY PROSPECTS

DEMAND PROSPECTS

MARKETING FARM FOOD PRODUCTS

COMMODITY HIGHLIGHTS

FAMILY LIVING

WORLD FOOD BUDGET

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U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1961 O - 618100

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1862 1962

Growth Through Agricultural Progress